The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9157.—VOL. LVI. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 18th instant, at Tumbarumba, Mrs. JOSEPH WEEKES, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th instant, by special license, at St. Patrick's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. A. J. Forde, JAMES JOSEPH, eldest son of Mr. JAMES CRANNEY, to ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. MICHAEL HIGGINS, both residents of Parramatta.

On the 19th instant, at Island Lake, Cooma, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, JOHN, youngest son of the Hon. HUGH WALLACE, M.L.C., to ELLEN ALICE, only daughter of the late ROBERT CASSELLS, Esq., Island Lake.

On the 19th instant, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. G. King, FRANCIS LINDSAY BARKER, Esq., of Rockhampton, youngest son of the late James Barker, Esq., to EMMA JANE, second daughter of J. F. JOHNSON, Esq., Enmore House, Newtown.

DEATHS.

On the 19th instant, at Araluen, suddenly, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS, late of the Glebe, Sydney, aged 37 years, leaving an affectionate wife and large family to deplore their loss.

On the 21st instant, at Picton, ELIZABETH WILLIS, wife of Mr. JOHN L. KEALY, of the Church of England School, Paddington.

On the 24th instant, at Bankside, Bankstown, WILLIAM JOHN LEVERSHA, nephew of Mrs. Charles Scott, aged 23 years.

On the 25th instant, suddenly, at her residence, Briar Bank, Fermoy, Bridge Road, Glebe, Sydney, CHARLOTTE, the wife of Lewis MOORE, Esq.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
AVOCA,
1481 tons, 250 horse-power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 24th October, 1867, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until noon of the 23rd.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th September, 1867.
Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versâ, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of the passage money.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Freight on Treasure to England.—Gold and Treasure are conveyed by Steam Ships of this Company under their Red Form of Bill of Lading at 35s. per cent., being in full of freight and insurance to the Bank of England.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 17th July, 1867.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited.)
STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK via PANAMA,
in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.
The screw steamship
KAIKOURA,
1501 tons register, 500-horse power,
J. W. B. Darke, R.N.R., commander,
is appointed
to leave Sydney for PANAMA,
via WELLINGTON, N.Z.,
on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 3 p.m.,
with her Majesty's Mails.
Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.
This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:—
FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Leave Colon on 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 29th of each month.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Panama on 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.
FOR NEW YORK.
Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.
First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.
All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.
For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
RETURN TICKETS,
at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
REDUCED FREIGHTS to BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Saturday afternoon, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 30
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Florence Irving, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday morning.
TO MANNING RIVER.—Dimantina, Monday afternoon, at 4. Saloon fare, 20s; steerage, 10s.
TO BRISBANE.—Regularly every Tuesday and Friday. Telegraph, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Williams, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, 48 hours after arrival.
TO ROCKHAMPTON direct.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO PIONEER RIVER and Port Denison.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Wednesday, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 1st October.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON to Pioneer River and Port Denison.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 8th October.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Reduced rates of Freight to
BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
Steamship LADY YOUNG,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 5 p.m.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until further notice:—
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
PATERSON, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
Goods received DAILY for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c., and FORWARDED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.
FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE).
PATERSON, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE direct.—The powerful steamship BLACKBIRD, Captain Sawell, will be dispatched from Macnamara's Wharf on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.

Fares—Cabin	..	.. £4 0 0
Return	..	.. 7 0 0
Steerage	..	.. 1 15 0

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAMER BLACKBIRD, for MELBOURNE.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather at Newcastle, this steamer has been delayed loading, and will leave MACNAMARA'S WHARF, for Melbourne, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at noon.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN—CITY OF HOBART, about 7th to 12th October. WILLIS, MERRY and CO.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly, 8.15, 12, 4.30.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 8.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 8.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
EDALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kembla, WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, on Monday. Passage, 20s and 10s. W. Dilton, King-st.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, MONDAY next, 7 a.m. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO, &c.
The favourite steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and CYGNET, or YSABEL, daily,
From PATENT SLIP WHARF, off KING-STREET:
To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, and 5.
To RYDE—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From RYDE—7.40, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 5.40
Calling at all intermediate wharves.
FARES AT THE USUAL LOW RATES.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay 12, 4.20.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on SATURDAY, 28th September, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—The new clipper schooner DAIRY-MAID, built expressly for the Shellharbour trade, to sail on FRIDAY, at noon; leaves the Caledonian Wharf four times a month. All freight payable in Sydney only. Goods received at any time, and stored for shipment. STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

BELLINGER RIVER.—SETTLERS' FRIEND, THIS MORNING. Freight or passage, W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The Eureka, this day, at 2 p.m., from Brown's Wharf, Market-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—☞ The favourite regular trader MARIPOSA, F. F. Hurley, commander, having the chief portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-Chambers.

AUSTRALIAN PACKET, FOR HOBART TOWN. ☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading, for signature, at once.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—For light freight and passengers. —The A1 clipper ship MARUHA BIRNE, will sail on or about 24th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply on board, to Captain NORIE; or, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched immediately. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—The regular trader FANNY FISHER, J. B. Thompson, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

HOKITIKA.—JANE LOCKHART (hourly expected), four days after arrival. W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The A1 ship LANSDOWNE, Captain Spowart, being a chartered ship, will sail in a few days. For light freight and passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Wool, Gold, Light Freight, and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship STRATHDON, having completed her last passage from London hence in 78 days, and having the whole of her dead weight down, will have quick dispatch. Has magnificent saloon accommodation. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain FILE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE—FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, A. Latto, commander, having all her dead weight engaged and down, will positively sail on 31st October. For freight or passage apply to Captain LATTO, on board at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
24th September, 1867.

FOR LONDON.
The BRUCKLAY CASTLE.
This magnificent new clipper ship, 1014 tons register, A1 for 13 years, built expressly for the Sydney trade, will be dispatched hence on or about 1st October.
Has room for a few steerage passengers.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain SMART; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
The STRATHNAVER.
This fine A1 clipper ship is now on the berth, and will sail in November.
Has room for a few steerage passengers
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain FOWLER, or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP WALTER HOOD, from London.—Consignees of goods per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay, and as this vessel is being lumped out any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper schooner AMY ROBSART. R. H. EMERSON, King-st.

CHARTERS.—One or two Ships wanted to load 500 to 600 tons of ores at Champion Bay, Western Australia, for Sydney.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, a VESSEL to load in Newcastle for Auckland. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter, VESSELS for Walaroo. GEO. HEWISON, Newcastle.

STEAMER CULLODEN, for picnic parties. Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

FOR SALE.—☞ The fast clipper schooner BARWON, 56 tons register, and carrying 83 tons coal on a draught of not over 8 feet. This vessel was built on the Macleay River in August, 1865, and is in thorough order, well found in sails, tackle, &c., and admirably adapted for the Hokitika trade or any bar harbours.
For inventory and all further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—NOTICE.—No person will be allowed, in future, to cut or sample bales of wool, or any goods or produce, on this company's premises, without an order from the shipper, owner, or consignee.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1867.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.
A PETITION to the Legislative Assembly praying for the repeal of the Act imposing the above duties lies at the Exchange for signature by the commercial community.
J. E. EBSWORTH, Secretary,
Sydney Chamber of Commerce.
25th September, 1867.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that this Bank allows interest to its customers, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

SIR JOHN YOUNG TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. GEORGE A. HEWETT is appointed by the Committee to collect subscriptions in furtherance of the above.
M. E. MURNIN, Hon. Secretary.

WATSON'S BAY.—An EXPRESS leaves South Head for Sydney, calling at Vaucluse and Rose Bay:—
8.3 a.m.
3 30 p.m.
Returning from Edmond's Hotel, Double Bay—
10.30
4 45,
in conjunction with the Omnibus which leaves Sydney.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN M'QUILLEN, late 96th Foot, discharged at Parramatta, in 1843, is requested to forward his ADDRESS to This Office, Lower George-street, Sydney.
H. M. Commissariat, New South Wales.
Sydney, 24th September, 1867.

THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—The Board of Directors hereby call and convene a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, to be held at the Office of the Company, No. 325, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of transacting the undermentioned business, namely, to consider and decide upon amendments to be proposed in the following clauses of the Deed of Settlement, that is to say, the 1st, 52nd, 53rd, 62nd, 65th, 71st, 73rd, 87th, 93rd, 109th, 119th, 135th, 136th, 142nd and 149th clauses.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
Sydney, 28th August, 1867.
N.B.—Those shareholders who are unable to be present at the meeting will please forward their proxy papers to the office.

CRICKET.—A MEETING of the Committee of the New South Wales Cricket Association will be held at Tattersall's, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp, to make arrangements for annual meeting. R. DRIVER, Jun., Honorary Secretary.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Committee to MEET at Tattersall's, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 p.m. Business—Engagement of PROFESSIONALS, election of Selection Committee, &c.
JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon. Sec.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—The adjourned General MEETING of this Club will be held at Tattersall's on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant, at half-past 7.
Business: Alteration of rules Nos. 3, 4, 17
Election of joint secretary
To fill vacancies in committee.
W. CLARK, Hon Secretary.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—The Committee are requested to MEET, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock at the office of the Association, 370, George-street, Mort's-passage.
ALEXANDER OGILVIE, } Honorary
JOSEPH BOYS. } Secretaries.

MASONIC.—LODGE of HARMONY, 556, E. C.—Instruction Meeting THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

SHOT PRACTICE will take place from FORT MACQUARIE, by the NAVAL BRIGADE, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 28th instant. It is requested that the range to the southward of Fort Denison may be kept clear.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.
Naval Brigade Office, 25th September 1867.

POSTPONED LECTURE.—Wesley Church School-room.—Lecture by the Rev. G. H. HOLMES on "The Necessity of Divine Revelation," on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 7 p.m. Admission 1s.
J. WEARNE, } Stewards.
T. P. REEVE, }

THE Rev. J. J. WESTWOOD, having been asked to baptize a person next Sunday, will POSTPONE his DEPARTURE from Sydney till next week.

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—
HEAD MASTER.
A. B. WEIGALL, B.A. late Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford.
MATHEMATICAL MASTER.
E. PRATT, B.A., late Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
ASSISTANT MASTERS.
E. WHITFIELD, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. ROBERTS, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.
Writing master—C. J. Nelson.
French master—P. A. Dutruc.
German master—F. Lander.
Drawing master—J. Fowles.
The Rev. W. H. Roberts, B.A., (late head master of the Elswick School) has accepted the appointment to a mastership in the Sydney Grammar School, and is prepared to receive boarders for that school at his present residence, Sunnymeade, Enfield.
The present quarter will end on Thursday, September 26th; work will be resumed on Tuesday, October 1st at 9.30 a.m.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
20th September.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.—Mrs. TAIT'S system offers a superior English education, and the most efficient Professors attend the school daily for the various accomplishments. The Lodge is healthfully and beautifully situated, and the domestic arrangements are those of an English home.

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gentlemen, under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKER Ladies residing in the vicinity are invited to join the classes. Kellerpore, Double Bay.

EDUCATION.—SHIRLEY, Edgecliff Road, Double Bay.—The Misses HARDIE announce that the classes for the ensuing quarter will commence on THURSDAY, October 3rd. Vacancies for two boarders.

ST. KATHARINE'S, WINDSOR.—Mrs. NEALDS begs to remind her pupils that the ensuing quarter will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st October. Masters of known ability attend at this establishment.

ST. LEONARDS ACADEMY, NORTH SHORE.—Master: JOHN HUNTER, B.A.
Boarders (in advance) ..... £18 per quarter
Day pupils (ditto) ..... £18 per annum.
Next quarter will commence October 1st. The number of boarders is limited to twelve.

WAVERLEY HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Young GENTLEMEN.—The ensuing Quarter will begin on TUESDAY, 1st October. Holiday Saturday and Monday next. New Pupils above 10 years not received.

DOMINICAN CONVENT OF ST. MARY AND ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE, MAITLAND.—The Sisters of this Convent, lately arrived from Ireland, have opened, on moderate terms, a DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, whom they undertake to instruct in the English, French, Italian, and German languages; history, geography, and the use of globes; writing, arithmetic, needlework (plain and ornamental), music (vocal and instrumental), drawing. They will also be prepared to take a limited number of boarders.
Applications to be made to the Superioress of the Convent, Albert-street, West Maitland; to his Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Murray; or to the clergy of the district.

£20 REWARD will be given to any person who can give such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty party who wilfully and maliciously cut the hydrant hose of the Insurance Companies' Fire Brigade at the late fire in Pitt-street. The said hose was the first one playing on the fire, and was laid up the side passage leading to the rear of Mr. Goulston's shop. The dastardly act was committed half-way up the passage in the dark a few minutes after the said hose had commenced to throw water on the fire.
THOMAS JOHN BOWN,
Superintendent Fire Brigade.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Hyde Park Paddock, a bay HORSE, in good condition, long tail, about 15 hands 2 high. Branded like G over C near shoulder, star on forehead, saddle mark on back bone. £20 reward on conviction of the thief; £1 if strayed.
WILLIAM PEISLEY, Woolloomooloo.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Marsden's Green, Parramatta, a Dark Brown MARE, branded IJ off shoulder, one white hind foot. The above reward will be paid to any one returning same to JAMES CRITTENDALE, Marsden's Green, Parramatta.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Friday, September 13th, in Balmain, between Mort and Paul streets, seven new TABLE NAPKINS, and one French Cambric Pocket Handkerchief, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Any one bringing the above to Mrs. BALLS, Sunnyside, Paul-street, Balmain, will have the reward.

STRAYED, from Randwick, a Bay Filly PONY and a Brown PONY horse, fore feet shod. Any one bringing them to PITT'S Halfway House, Randwick; or to E. LEE, Esq.'s, Stables, will receive £1 reward.

LOST, between Balmain Ferry and Market-street, five CERTIFICATES of Character and PRAYER BOOK. The finder will receive 5s reward on leaving them at 168, Pitt-street.

LOST, in Market-street, two English NEWSPAPERS. Please return to W. S. K., HERALD Office.

LOST, a PURSE, containing money and bill. A reward given. 5, Hunter-street, near George-street.

LOST.—Left by mistake in a public-house or omnibus, between Circular Wharf and Newtown, a Black Enamelled VALISE, containing some counterpanes. The finder will be rewarded on returning to Mrs. JONES, 23, Burton-street, near old South Head Road.

LOST, on the 25th, Brown TERRIER SLUT, with brass collar tied with wire. Anybody bringing it to the Sportsman's Arms, corner Pitt and Goulburn streets, will receive £1 reward.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices, Mittagong and Weatherboard.

ACARD.—Madame LAMONT, Professor of Singing and the Pianoforte, Church-hill, next St. Patrick's.

CHAS. ARTLETT, Upholsterer, SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND. Rushcutter's Bay.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. CALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, 9, Wynyard-square; hours of consultation from 10 till 12. Mr. Fletcher begs to give notice that he will be absent from Sydney during the month of October.

MASONS, Masons, Masons.—Tools carefully sharpened, 6d dozen. GIBSON, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO., Stock and Station Agents, &c., Melbourne, Victoria.
Agent at Hay—Mr. F. Calvert
Ditto Deniliquin—Mr. T. Putnam
Ditto Wagga Wagga—Mr. G. A. Elliot.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. J. D. KELLEY may be consulted daily, from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 3 to 6 p.m. Corner Pitt and King streets.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. C. EDWARDS' hours for consultation, from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. Advice 1s. 342, George-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

REMOVAL—ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Plumber, Gasfitter, Galvanized Ironworker, has Removed from Elizabeth street to No. 182, Castlereagh-street.

SCANLAN and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c., 600, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

THIRTY Years' Practice.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (Established 1842). Surgery, Pitt-st. N.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., Carriers, 475, George street. Branch offices—Weatherboard and Mittagong.

MR. DEGOTARDI'S (late Hetzer) Photographic Studio, 267, George street, nearly op. Hunter-st.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER, 140, PITT-STREET, opposite MORT'S-PASSAGE, late of Bradley and Allen's, and for six years sole photographer AT DALTON'S. Cartes-de-Visite, Cabinet Pictures, Locket Miniatures, Crayon Portraits, either from life or copied from photographs.

FREEMAN AND PROUT, PHOTOGRAPHIC ART STUDIO, 107, Castlereagh-street.
Photographs of every description taken. Portraits copied and enlarged to any size, or reduced for miniatures. Children's portraits taken instantaneously.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen, for cash only.

PREMIER PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., 348, George-st. Cartes-de-Visite, guaranteed, 9s. per dozen, cash.

C. TICKERING, opposite Golden Gate, 612, Brickfield hill. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE, three 0s, six 7s 6d, and 12s 6d per dozen. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

MONEY TO LEND, at current rates. T. Brereton Watson, Solicitor and Notary, Lloyd's-chambers.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
Bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession or any other available security.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 TO £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

NEW South Wales and Joint Stock Bank SHARES, Hunter River Steam, and Peak Downs Copper SHARES for SALE, by
BARTON and MELHADO.

FOR SALE,—
£1000 Queensland Government Treasury Bills, 10 per cent., due 1869
£11,000 Queensland Government, 6 per cent. interest, and principal payable Sydney or London
70 Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares
130 City Bank Shares
209 Sydney Insurance Shares
72 Australasian Steam Navigation Company's
30 Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's
60 Waratah Coal Company's
WANTED,
Bank, Mining, and Debenture securities.
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£5000 IN SUMS to LEND on freehold property; £2000 to lend on farms. PASCHEN and CO., 342, George-street.

£7000 TO £10,000 Wanted on Mortgage of Stock and Station (cattle), at Queensland. Apply T. B. WATSON, Solicitor, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.—Office, 494, George-street, opposite the Markets.—Money advanced at current rates on mortgage of freehold and leasehold property, city and suburban. Second mortgages, &c. Bills discounted. W. NEWELL, Secretary Auctioneer, and Agent. N. B.—No charge will be made for applications for loans, unless the loan is effected. Valuations made. This office has been removed from 166 Pitt-st.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN—ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR FOR SURRY HILLS WARD.—NOTICE is hereby given that an Election, by ballot, of a Councillor for Surry Hills Ward, in the room of Mr. J. Baptist, resigned, will take place on TUESDAY next, the 1st October, in the Council Chamber, George-street. Polling to commence at 9 o'clock and close at 4.
N.B.—No elector can vote whose rates are unpaid.
By order of the Returning-officer,
THOMAS FRASER, Council Clerk.

DARLINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all RATES, in arrear, must be paid forthwith, or distress warrants will be issued for the recovery of the same. By order of the Chairman,
SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Council Clerk.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. B. HUDLESTON, of Redfern, is appointed as my AGENT to receive all moneys due to me for rents and ground rents on the Waterloo Estate, near Sydney, from the present date, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge for the same.
CHARLES CAINS.
Dated this 20th day of September, 1867.

MR. EDWARD RAMSAY, of 279, George-street, Sydney, is hereby authorised to collect subscriptions and donations for the Sydney Bethel Union, in support of the Mariners' Church, and to give receipts for the same.
RICHARD SADLEIR, R.N., Hon. Secretary.
September 21st, 1867.

MRS. F. SMITH, late of Burrandong, whose husband was lost in the attempt to save the family of a man named Baker, in the late disastrous flood, and who at the risk of her own life saved three of the above-named family in a small log boat, has OPENED a SHOP in the Glebe Road (nearly opposite the Glebe Municipal Chambers), for the sale of Fruit, Vegetables, Confectionery, &c.; her son will also retail vegetables, &c. Mrs. SMITH takes this opportunity of thanking those kind friends who have so liberally contributed towards her necessities, and earnestly desires a share of their patronage, that she may thus be enabled to support her family.

NOTICE.—The Monster Clothing Hall will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY next.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.

NOTICE.—COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., beg to inform their friends that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY next,

NOTICE.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY next.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.

THE Millinery, Underclothing, and Baby Linen Establishment of Mrs. WAY, 263, Pitt-street, will be CLOSED until further notice on account of the damage done by water to the stock through the late disastrous fire.

IN consequence of the Disastrous FIRE on the premises adjoining 265, Pitt-street, and the damage caused by water to the Stock of General Drapery, the shop of M. WAY will be CLOSED until further notice.

THE LATE FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—We have much pleasure to inform our numerous customers and friends, who have made such kind inquiries for us, that we escaped without any injury to ourselves, and hope to resume our business again after our settlement with the insurance offices for the injury sustained by the considerable damage occasioned by water. We would also thank Mr. Bown for the energetic measures he has taken, which prevented our stock from total loss.
Mr. and Mrs. WAY, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I, THOMAS PARR, of Nelson-street, Woollahra, near Sydney, lately serving under articles of clerkship to Charles Hamilton Walsh, Esquire, of Goulburn, Attorney-at-law, intend to apply, on the last day of this present term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this 25th day of September, A.D. 1867.
THOS. PARR.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that I, JOSEPH ALBERT GORRICK, of No. 15, O'Connell-street, Sydney—lately serving under articles of clerkship to Joseph Chambers, of East Maitland; also under articles of assignment to Henry Joseph Brown, of Newcastle; and also under articles of assignment to William Henry Mullen, of West Maitland—intend to apply, on the last day of this present term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this 25th day September, A.D. 1867.
JOSEPH A. GORRICK.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES CHURCHLEY, of Wagga Wagga.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-named Charles Churchley intends to apply to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, sitting in insolvency, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the release of his estate from sequestration.
Dated this twenty-fifth day of September, A.D., 1867.
AUGUSTINE BETTS, Attorney for the said Charles Churchley, Wagga Wagga, by THOMAS ICETON, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of HENRY SADLER, late of Corwildi, Maranoa, in the colony of Queensland, Overseer, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts in the above estate have been duly filed in the office of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, King-street, Sydney, and all persons having claims upon the said estate, or being otherwise interested therein, may come in before me at my office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, aforesaid, on or before FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and inspect the said accounts, and, if they shall think fit, object thereto.
Dated at Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1867.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Proctors for Willow Baldwin, the administrator in the said estate, 69, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF DANIEL WATSFORD, PARRAMATTA.—All parties indebted to the above estate are requested to pay the amount of their ACCOUNTS to Mr. J. MILLS, Parramatta, who is authorised to receive the same, or legal proceedings will be taken. HORACE WOOLNOUGH and CO.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN PETTIGREW and CO., of IPSWICH.—A first Dividend of 2s 6d in the £ is now payable at the office of the undersigned. Where acceptances have passed they must be produced for endorsement.
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
George-street, 25th September.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned estates now lie (for inspection of all persons interested) in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, and will be confirmed as lodged, on the days below stated, if not previously objected to. Dated Sydney, 25th September, 1867.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.
For confirmation on 10th October:—
Estate of WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, 1st dividend 6s 4d per £ on concurrent debts, and

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at half-past 4 o'clock.

STATISTICAL REGISTER.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table the Statistical Register for 1866, which was ordered to be printed.

PARRAMATTA FACTORY-STREET.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the Parramatta Factory-street Bill be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be returned to the Legislative Assembly without amendments.

GATES ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Mr. DOCKER moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Gates on Public Roads Bill.

The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill made an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. HAY moved, that the consideration, in committee, of the Claims Against Government Bill be an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

Mr. DOCKER moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of the bill stand an order of the day for six months. The hon. member who had introduced the bill into this House was not here, and in ordinary course the bill would drop. It appeared, however, that it was to be taken up by the hon. member opposite, and another hon. member who proposed to put it in a new dress, so that perhaps when its putative father came back he would not recognise his bantling. He moved the postponement to this day six months.

Mr. HAY briefly replied, regretting that the bill was not in abler hands, involving as it did matter of much importance not only as to policy, but in a legal point of view. He thought it desirable that the bill should be considered in committee, and that the Council should then pronounce an opinion upon it. It was, however, for the Council to decide upon what course it would take.

Mr. GORDON thought that a bill of such importance should not be disposed of in this way, but that it should be left to any other hon. member to take up the bill if he so pleased—and he hoped the House would not throw out the bill in this way.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL supported the amendment. He was not favourable to the bill, and he had no doubt that the Government, in opposing it, had the opinion of the Crown law officers. He thought the bill objectionable, and that the law already provided sufficient means of recovery from the Crown.

Sir W. MANNING said he did not see why the House should deal with the bill in this way. The motion was the same as that made by the hon. member the other night. True, there was a fuller House now, which might be some excuse for the course the hon. member now took. However, he did not see why the House should stultify itself. On consideration of the bill since the last meeting, he had come to the conclusion that the seventh clause should be considerably amended; and he would except from the power of levy all money loans, of what kind soever. The hon. member repeated his previous arguments in favour of the bill, and supported the amendment.

Mr PLUNKETT said that, so far as he had been able to look into the bill, it appeared to be the same bill as had been brought before the House by the late Mr. Johnson, and on which he (Mr. Plunkett) was unable to agree with that gentleman. The bill was fully discussed last session, and was not agreed to. The present law provided ample remedies for any case that could arise, and he could not imagine any case that could arise in which the present law would be insufficient, or any Government that would refuse to do justice where there was a *bonâ fide* claim.

On the question being put, a division was called.

	Ayes, 10.	
Mr. Docker		Mr. Mitchell
Allen		Weekes
Isely		Lord
Dean Thomson		Byrnes
J. Campbell		Plunkett.
	Noes, 8.	
Sir W. Manning		Mr. Hay
Dr. Macfarlane		B. Russell
Mr. Gordon		Busby
Cox		Blaxland.

The amendment was consequently carried.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. GORDON brought up the report of the select committee appointed to draw up reasons for insisting upon the Council's amendments in the Presbyterian College Bill.

The report was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Assembly with the bill.

Mr. DOCKER, as there was only a formal motion on the paper for to-morrow (Thursday), moved the adjournment of the House until Wednesday next.

The House adjourned accordingly, at half-past 5 p.m., until 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ON THE BELLINGER RIVER.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Has any application been received by the Council of Education, or the Government, from residents on the Bellinger River, for the establishment of a Public School on that river, or in its vicinity? 2. If so, what steps have the Government, or the Council of Education, taken, or do they intend taking, in the matter?"

Mr. PARKES said a letter was received at the Council of Education office, on the 24th August last, from Mr. John Mara (or Marx), junior, requesting to be furnished with "copy of regulations and forms of application for a public school." These documents were posted to Mr. Mara on the 29th August. No further communication has been received from Mr. Mara, or any other resident on the Bellinger River.

POLICE ON THE BELLINGER RIVER.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Has any application been received by the Government from residents on the Bellinger River, for the establishment of a Lock-up, Court of Petty Sessions, and adequate Police Force, on that river, or in its vicinity? 2. If so, what steps have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, in the matter?"

Mr. PARKES replied that such an application was received on the 18th instant, and will receive early attention. The subject had previously been under consideration on the application of gentlemen interested in the district.

PILOT AT THE BELLINGER RIVER.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. Has any application been received by the Government from residents on the Bellinger River for the appointment of a pilot to the said river? 2. If so, what steps have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, in the matter?"

Mr. EAGAR said that an application of the kind indicated was received at the Treasury on the 18th instant. This application was referred to the Superintendent of Pilots, who reports as follows:—"Although there is an increase in the trade to the Bellinger, I should not feel justified at present in recommending the establishment of a pilot there the cost of which would be about £600 per year. The Bellinger is a small river, and the outlet to a limited extent of country only. Francis Hixson." Under this report the Government do not contemplate any present action in the matter.

SEWAGE OF THE PARRAMATTA GAOL, &c.

Mr. FARNELL, on behalf of Mr. Samuel, asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Will the sewage of the gaol, lunatic asylum, and Orphan School, at Parramatta, be discharged into the Parramatta River, at a point near to Lennox Bridge? 2. If so, will the Government, in the event of the said sewage becoming a nuisance, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants of Parramatta, cause the same to be abated, or conduct the sewage to a point where no injurious effects can arise therefrom?"

Mr. BYRNES answered: 1. The sewage of the gaol, Lunatic Asylum, and Orphan School, at Parramatta, will be discharged into the Parramatta River, in deep water, under Lennox Bridge. 2. Yes; but no fears are entertained by the Government of any nuisance arising from the discharge of the sewage at this point.

POLICE MAGISTRATE AT BOURKE.

Mr. LORD asked the Attorney-General,—"Has the Honorable the Attorney-General arrived at any decision with reference to the petition presented by me, praying the removal of Mr. Garrett, P.M. for Bourke—If so, will he state the result of such decision?"

Mr. MARTIN said: I have arrived at a decision upon the petition referred to. As to one of the matters complained of by the petitioners I have called upon Mr Garrett for an explanation. As to the rest, I have intimated to the petitioners that I do not see anything that justifies me in taking any action against Mr. Garrett. I informed them that I thought some of the decisions complained of were questionable, but that the proper remedy for any mistakes that may have been made was an application to the Supreme Court, and not to the Attorney-General.

ERROR IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. MACPHERSON asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. Does the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer hold himself responsible for the 'authenticity of "*all*" the information contained in a document attached to the Estimates of Ways and Means, and entitled, Statement of the Particulars of the Public Debt of the colony of New South Wales, on 31st August, 1867,' which document was laid on the table of the House, and ordered to be printed, on the occasion of the Honorable Treasurer making his financial statement on 12th September? 2. Is the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer aware that in the above statement there is at least one error, amounting to £282,801 15s 6d., in the sum as stated to have been realised by the sale of debentures and Treasury bills. The total amount of debentures and Treasury bills sold is stated to be £7,664,130, and the total amount realised by sales is stated to be £7,661,520—showing thereby a loss of only £2610; whereas the actual loss involved is £285,411 15s. 6d.?"

Mr. EAGAR replied: 1. I am undoubtedly responsible for the authenticity of all the information in the documents referred to. 2. I was not aware that an error existed in this document until the hon. member called my attention to it. I now find on examination and inquiry that the third money column is added up incorrectly, and having called upon the accountant of the Treasury to explain how it is that a clerical error of this nature has occurred, I have been furnished with the following explanation:—"I prepared the public debt statement in August last (so as to have it in a forward state) which included all debentures sold up to the 22nd of that month, and then showed the amount realised to be £7,357,028 4s. 6d. This statement was printed, but in the beginning of September I increased the issue, under 29th Victoria No. 9, by £21,690, proceeds of the £24 300 debentures sold between the 23rd and the 3rd August, and handed the statement to one of the clerks to make up the additions of the various columns affected by these sums. This he has done correctly in every case but the one referred to in the hon. member's question, which in some unaccountable manner he made £7,661,520, in place of £7,378,718 4s. 6d. In the press and hurry of business connected with the preparation of the financial statement I had not time to go over these additions myself, otherwise the error, which I much regret, might have been discovered before the document was laid on the table of the Assembly."

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS

Mr. DANGAR asked the Attorney-General,—1. "Is it the intention of the Government to establish District Courts at Gunnedah, Narrabri, Walgett, Bourke, and Warialda? 2. Is it the intention of the Government to establish Courts of Petty Sessions on the Birse River, and Collarenebri, on the Barwon River? 3. Has the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Warialda been instructed to attend and perform duty at Moree and Bingara, receiving the usual extra travelling expenses for the same?"

Mr. MARTIN said: The Government have not yet arrived at any determination upon the matter referred to in the first and second questions of the hon. member. The Clerk of Petty Sessions at Warialda has not been instructed to attend at Moree and Bingara. I have intimated to the Police Magistrate that I did not think it expedient to incur the expense which such attendance would involve.

BRIDGE AT BOMBALA.

Mr. EGAN asked the Secretary for Public Works:—"1. Whether any application has been made by any person or persons, for the erection of a bridge over the river which runs through the centre of the town of Bombala, in the district of Maneroo? 2. If so, what have the Government determined on doing in reference to the same?"

Mr. BYRNES answered: 1. Yes; a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Bombala praying for the erection of the bridge in question, was presented by the hon. member for Monaro, who supported the prayer of the petitioners. 2. A sum of £500 has been placed on the Estimates for 1868, for the erection of the bridge.

Mr. EGAN: You might as well throw it into the sea.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.

Mr. DANGAR asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"Has the necessary guarantee been received from the people of Gunnedah as to the extension of the telegraph from Tamworth to that place, and, if so, when will the work be commenced?"

Mr. BYRNES answered: The names of several gentlemen willing to enter into the necessary bond have been submitted to the Government and approved, and the Crown Solicitor has been instructed to prepare the bond.

PAPERS.

Mr. PARKES laid upon the table papers relating to the appointment of special constables for the suppression of bushranging in the Southern districts. Also a comparative return of the expenditure on Government Asylums for the years 1863-4-5 and 6.

The House ordered that the documents be printed.

THE LAND BILL.

Mr. MARTIN moved, as a formal motion,—"That this House will, on the following day, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the expediency of introducing a bill to amend the Land laws, and to make better provision for the freehold settlement of the colony."

The motion was put, and carried.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. BURNS moved, as a formal motion,—"1. That the bill to enable Messrs James Brown, Alexander Brown, and Stephen Foyle to construct a railway from certain collieries near Newcastle to, and to connect the same with, the Great Northern Railway, be referred to a select committee for consideration and report. 2. That such committee have power to send for persons and papers, and consist of Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Graham, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Hannell, Mr. Lee, and the mover."

The motion was passed.

MRS. HARRIET NOWLAN.

Mr. WHITE moved, as a formal motion,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, the valuation made by the Government valuator, of two portions of land, the property of Mrs. Harriet Nowlan, in the town of Muswellbrook, taken for railway purposes."

The motion was put and passed.

ERROR IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved the adjournment of the House. It might be that the admission the Treasurer had just made, in answer to a question he (Mr. Macpherson) had put, of an error in the public accounts, which we had been led to suppose were genuine, and for the correctness of which the hon. gentleman had held himself responsible, would justify hon. members in considering that there was a great degree of doubt to be attached to the whole of the statements of the hon. gentleman. It had been shown that these accounts had been committed to the care of clerks instead of book-keepers. Persons who knew more about such things than he (Mr. Macpherson) did might discover many other errors in those accounts. He did not mean to say that his knowledge of making up accounts could be put upon the same level as that of the hon gentleman; but the public should be assured that these were real documents, and not made up to blind people. Hon. members should be assured that these documents were absolutely genuine. When we looked upon the liabilities of the country, we were called upon to consider the contingent as well as the actual liabilities. The Treasurer endeavoured to surround the case in a mist of figures; and he maintained that the hon. gentleman deceived the public far more in the correction of his (Mr. Macpherson's) figures than he (Mr. Macpherson) had done in the common sense statements which he had employed to describe the existing liabilities of the colony, including the contingent liabilities arising from works which the House had declared should be constructed for specific sums. The Treasurer had had the reputation of being a man of figures; but it was now evident that he was only a man of tropes. He moved the adjournment of the House.

The motion was then put and negatived.

RAILWAY LOAN.

On the motion of Mr. MARTIN, the Speaker left the Chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the following resolutions,—"1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to raise a loan of £3,000,000 for railway purposes. 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor." In moving the resolutions, Mr. MARTIN said that it was only a few days since he explained to the House his views upon the subject, and he should, therefore, reserve any further remarks he might have to make until a later period of the debate.

Mr. TIGHE, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. WALKER rose to address the committee.

Mr. GARRETT stated the question before the committee, and the two hon. gentlemen first named again rose.

Mr GARRETT called upon Mr. Robertson (Cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Ministerial benches.)

Mr. WALKER moved that Mr Tighe be heard.

Mr. GARRETT said that Mr. Robertson was in possession of the chair.

Mr. MARTIN rose to a point of order. He begged to call the attention of the Chairman to the fact that it was the undoubted right of the Committee to decide who should be heard first. There was no doubt whatever that Mr. Tighe rose first to address the chair. The Chairman called upon Mr. Robertson first, but if the committee differed from the Chairman as to who was to be heard first, the matter was one which he apprehended should be decided by the House.

Mr. FORSTER said that members on this side of the House had been charged with bringing forward unimportant and paltry matters against the Government, but now it appeared that, following the example of the Opposition, the Government was going to make a Ministerial question of this very important matter as to who should be heard first. The Attorney-General said that there could be no doubt as to who rose first. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Martin and Mr. Wilson.) The hon. member would not put him down with clamour, he might rest assured of that. He was proceeding to say when he was interrupted by two Ministers of the Crown that, notwithstanding that the Attorney-General said there could be no doubt, he did venture to doubt. It might be that the hon member (Mr. Tighe) did rise to speak first. What was the secret of the anxiety of these two Ministers to put forward this gentleman who had always been a supporter of the Government? Did they put him forward to avoid some ministerial defeat that seemed to be impending? Mr. Tighe may have risen to speak first, and still Mr. Robertson may have been the first to catch the Chairman's eye. [Mr. TIGHE: He looked straight towards me.] The hon. member might have risen first, and yet the Chairman might not have been aware of it. There were very good reasons why we might suppose that the hon. member (Mr. Robertson) rose first, and why the Chairman should have called upon him first. The hon. member for the Clarence had given notice of his intention to move an amendment, and up to the present time a certain courtesy had prevailed by which an hon. member who gave notice of a motion was heard first. He was aware that the putting of a notice on the paper did not entitle an hon. member to be heard first. Under the circumstance, it would only be courteous to allow the judgment of the Chairman to prevail.

Mr. GARRETT said his ruling in committee could not be questioned without an appeal to the House, and if hon. members desired to take the ruling of the Speaker they should make a motion to that effect. He was aware the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Tighe) rose and addressed him in a loud tone of voice before the motion was read to the House. As soon as he (Mr. Garrett) had read the resolution he turned his eyes to the other side of the House, and saw and heard the hon. member for the Clarence (Mr. Robertson).

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to speak, when

Mr. GARRETT said there was no motion before the chair except the motion made by the Premier, Mr. Martin.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he understood there was a point of order before the chair.

Mr. GARRETT said he had not heard of any. The point of order must be stated, and then a debate could take place upon it.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said, to remove all doubt, he would move that the hon. member for Northumberland be now heard.

Mr. GARRETT was understood to say he did not receive that motion.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said this was the common course adopted when two members of the House of Commons rose together. As the Chairman appeared to have forgotten the book from which he often quoted, he (Mr. Piddington) would quote a passage from it on the point at issue——

Mr. GARRETT said he must have the support of the Committee or he would vacate the chair. He thought hon. members would see that the course now proposed to be pursued was not calculated to raise the House in the estimation of the country.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he proposed to submit a simple motion as to whether the hon member for Northumberland should or should not be first heard, and he would read an extract from "May" bearing on the point.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose and made some observation which was not heard in the gallery.

Mr PIDDINGTON said he proposed to submit a motion, and, in order to convince hon. members that that motion was in proper form, he intended to read a passage from "May," bearing on the point. [The hon. gentleman proceeded to read an extract from "May," page 299, in which several instances were given of two members rising at the same time, and motions being made that Mr. So-and-so be now heard. The last instance of the kind referred to in the passage occurred in committee of Ways and Means, in 1863.] With regard to the remark of the hon member for the Hastings that some Ministerial crisis was involved, he did not think any crisis was likely to arise out of so small a matter, however hon. members opposite would desire to see such a crisis. After the quotation that he had made he did not think the Chairman would question his right to move "that the hon. member for Northumberland be now heard."

Mr GARRETT ruled that he had no power to put this motion, and if any hon. member disputed his ruling, there must be an appeal to the House.

Mr WISDOM moved, "That the Chairman report the point of order to the House, and asked leave to sit again after the point of order has been disposed of."

Mr GARRETT suggested that the point of order should be stated in writing in the motion, and also that progress should be reported.

Mr WISDOM said no progress had been made, and it was not necessary that the point of order should be stated in the motion.

Mr. GARRETT thought the point of order should be stated in writing.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the committee should insist upon the point of order being stated in writing. Surely the committee was not to be trifled with in this way. They were not going to have another dodge played upon them. He would like to know why hon. members opposite objected to submit the point of order in writing to the Speaker. The conduct of the Government in this matter was mean, miserable, and contemptible. He asserted that he (Mr. Roberts n) rose first to address the chair. [Mr. WILSON: No.] He said yes. [Mr. WILSON: No.] He said yes. He gave the Government fair warning that he would contest this matter with them to night. He thought there was nothing more contemptible than for the Government to come down with a sham motion such as the Attorney-General had moved. Was it possible for miserable sneaks to sink lower than this? He believed that some of the Government supporters supported the Government unconditionally, and he appealed to them, if they had any spark, any remnant of manhood left to say whether the Government was not covering itself with infamy? He contended that he (Mr. Robertson) spoke first, but whether he did or not, it was not the rule of Parliament. It was the hon. member who first caught the eye of the chairman that had a right to be heard first; and surely the Chairman himself was the best judge of which hon. member did catch his eye first.

The motion of Mr. Wisdom was put by Mr. GARRETT: "That the Chairman leave the chair, and report the following point of order to the House:—'Was the Chairman in order in refusing to put the following motion, made by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, Mr. Piddington: 'That the hon. member for Northumberland be now heard,' and also ask leave to sit again after the point of order has been disposed of."

Mr. WILSON flatly contradicted the assertion that the hon member for the Clarence was the first to rise to speak. Both the hon. member for Northumberland and the hon. member for the Hawkesbury rose before the hon. member for the Clarence. The Chairman of Committees knew such was the case, but he was determined that those gentlemen should not be heard. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. FORSTER moved that the words be taken down.

Mr. WISDOM observed that one point of order could not supersede another.

Mr. GARRETT said the words could be taken down and dealt with afterwards.

Certain words were then written, and Mr. GARRETT said the question was that the following words be taken down and reported to the House:—"That the Chairman was determined that the hon. member for the Clarence should be first heard." ("Oh, oh!")

Mr. FORSTER said he did not desire those words to be reported. The hon member imputed to the Chairman a knowledge of the fact that the hon member for Northumberland rose first, and that the Chairman was determined that the hon. member for the Clarence should be first heard; and the hon. Minister for Lands knew that well.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Did the hon member for the Clarence mean to insinuate that the hon. Minister for Lands had dictated to the clerk? The clerk was the proper officer to take down words, and it was to be presumed that he had taken them down impartially. (Hear, hear.)

Mr FORSTER said the words used were to the effect that the Chairman was aware that the hon. member for Northumberland rose first, but that he was determined that the hon. member for the Clarence should speak first. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not see why the words should be taken down. He proposed that the hon. member for Northumberland should be heard first, because he believed that he had a better right to be heard than the hon member for the Clarence. He believed the Chairman decided on giving priority to the hon. member for the Clarence for certain reasons known to himself. He could not understand why his motion should not be submitted to the committee.

Mr GARRETT thought it would be better for the committee to settle one question at a time.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it was not his fault that there were three motions before the committee.

Mr FORSTER said the words used imputed a dishonest action to the Chairman of Committees, and they ought to be taken down.

Mr PIDDINGTON said the words had been taken down by the clerk, who was the person authorised to take them down.

Mr EGAN said only a portion of the words had been taken down.

Mr. MARTIN had no doubt that all the words had not been taken down. When any hon. member took exception to words used by another hon. member, and required them to be taken down, it might so happen that the officer whose business it was to take them down might not have caught all the words used, and if the House could not agree as to the words used, the matter could not be dealt with. Such omissions were frequently owing to interruptions going on at the time, and he thought the present was one of those cases.

Mr. FORSTER said he had no objection to allow the matter to drop; but if the Minister for Lands tried to escape through an improper use of his position in the House, he (Mr Forster) should object to it.

Mr. WILSON had no wish to escape from anything. [Mr. MACPHERSON: Repeat the words.] He did not choose to be dictated to by the hon. member for Central Cumberland. He was the best judge himself of what he ought to do. As he had said before, he would stand by everything he had said; and he repeated that the only object he had in making any remarks at all was that he wished to see justice done in the House. He asserted that the hon. member for Northumberland rose before the hon. member for the Clarence, and the hon. member for the Clarence was allowed precedence by the Chairman of Committees, when the hon. member for Northumberland ought to have had that precedence.

Mr. MACPHERSON was glad the country possessed a Minister for Lands who had eyes at the back of his head. The hon. member was sitting with his back to the hon. member for Northumberland, and yet he asserted that he saw that hon. member rise before the hon. member for the Clarence. It seemed to him that the Government were aware that they were about to receive a severe flagellation at the hands of the hon. member for the Clarence, and they objected to the time and place of such flage lation, and had added something additional to the proposition.

Mr. GARRETT ruled the hon. member out of order in not speaking to the question before the House.

Mr. MACPHERSON contended that he was speaking to the question. The hon. member for the Clarence who had a right to be heard first, was the gentleman who was to inflict a scourging upon the Government. And it was but natural that the Government should wish the scourging to be inflicted by feebler hands—by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, or the honorable member for Northumberland, rather than they should suffer under the heavy and well-directed blows which would be inflicted by the hon. member for the Clarence. He could feel for those hon. members whose flesh was quivering at the thought of the scourging they were about to receive. The public would understand that the point of order was not a mere matter of form, but of downright reality. The Government were contemptibly sneaking out of the position in which they had placed themselves.

Mr. TIGHE said the conduct of the Chairman had generally been such that no one could question. Whenever he had stood up first to address the House, he had always had an opportunity of speaking first. But on the present occasion, he said, so far as his impression went, the Chairman was decidedly wrong. He did not say the Chairman was intentionally wrong. But when he (Mr. Tighe) rose to speak, the Chairman turned round and looked across at the hon. member for the Clarence. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury called out the Chairman's name before the hon. member for the Clarence did. The hon. Minister of Lands was quite capable of seeing him (Mr. Tighe) rise, although he sat behind him. But it would seem that he had been guilty of some terrible act in the estimation of the hon. member at the head of the Opposition. Who and what was that hon. gentleman that he dared to call any member of that House a miserable, contemptible thing. The hon. member might be a great man at clubs, at street corners, or in the taproom, but when in that House he was no more than any other hon. member. He (Mr. Tighe) had no particular motive in jumping up before the hon. member for the Clarence; he had no particular desire to anticipate him in this matter. He was not aware that it was the hon. member's intention to move the resolution of which he had given notice immediately the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had concluded his speech. He had reason to know that the hon. member for the Clarence would move his motion some time during the debate, but he had no reason to suppose the motion would be moved at such an early stage of the proceedings. It seemed that he (Mr. Tighe) was to shut his mouth when the hon. member for Central Cumberland spoke. His speaking first did not prevent the hon. member for the Clarence giving the Government the severest castigation it was in his power to give them. He had not stated that he intended to move any motion, nor had such a thing been announced by any one. If there was any motion that occurred to him he should move it, and would not waive his right to do so out of respect to the hon. member for the Clarence. If any one stated that the Government had set him (Mr. Tighe) up to move a motion, it was a lie. It was impossible for any one to know whether the Government had set him up or not. It was false for any hon. member to stand up and accuse him of being influenced by the Government, unless such hon member knew for a fact that such was the case. How dare the hon. member to abuse him in this manner when he knew it was not a fact! [Mr ROBERTSON: By God, I do!] The hon. member who had assignated him so severely *seemed* to think that for the future he (Mr. Tighe) must inquire whether the hon. member for the Clarence intended to speak before he was allowed to speak. Nine-tenths of a thing that he was supposed by that hon. member to be, he had never descended to such a state of degradation as to pronounce such an oath before that Assembly. He (Mr. Tighe) would not become so mean as that, or descend so low as to make such an exhibition as that of a raving maniac. Let the hon. member turn his eyes inwards upon himself, and see if he could not find errors to correct before he dared to accuse persons falsely of things which, even if true, would be no very great crime. The hon member said he (Mr. Tighe) was under obligations to the present Government. He should like to know what they were. [Mr. MACPHERSON: "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."] Hope had a perennial spring in the hon. member's bosom, and if he had not a corrupt heart, he would not be so ready to distrust others who had not laid themselves open to such imputations. The hon. member, no doubt, fondly hoped that, if he could destroy the present Administration, there would be a chance for him. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: "Hope told a flattering tale."] Without wishing to give offence, he would ask, Might it not be said that the hon. member who had decided against him (Mr. Tighe), and in favour of the hon. member for the Clarence, had received favours from that hon. member? When rising to speak he (Mr. Tighe) did not think he was an intruder, and if the House decided against him, he should be ready, as indeed he should be obliged, to give way; but if the House decided that he had a right to be heard, he should insist upon it, though he should not have done so if the debate had not taken the course it had.

Mr. FORSTER said the last speaker did not appear to understand the question before the House, and had wandered away from it. In his mind two questions appeared to be rubbing shoulders, and he seemed to confuse them. The question was not, whether he ought to be heard in preference to the hon. member for the Clarence, but that it should be referred to the House whether the Chairman had taken a wrong notion of his duties in refusing to put the question that the hon. member be heard. He (Mr. Forster) wished to dissociate himself from the position implied that he and others were opposed to the view taken by the hon. member who had moved the Chairman out of the chair. He regretted that the question was not put to and decided by the committee. It seemed the most reasonable course that such a dispute, arising in committee, should be decided by the committee.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

The House resumed, and the point of order having been reported and leave obtained to sit again when it was decided,

Mr. GARRETT desired to state the circumstances out of which it arose. He said that before a certain resolution moved by the hon. member (Mr Martin) was put from the chair, both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tighe rose, as he believed, nearly at the same time. He told them it was his duty first to put the resolution, and when he was sitting down after putting it the first member he saw rise was Mr. Robertson, although several hon. members claimed priority for Mr. Tighe. Upon ruling that Mr. Robertson was first entitled to address the committee Mr. Piddington submitted a resolution, "That Mr. Tighe be now heard, which resolution in his (Mr. Garrett's) opinion could not be submitted, and he declined to put it. Referring to the edition of "May" nearest to him, he could find no authority for such a motion. It was a rule that in committee it was not proper to decide a point of order, and he held that this motion involved a point of order. It was, no doubt, competent for the House to decide who should be heard first, notwithstanding the Speaker might have named one of several who rose simultaneously to speak. But supposing both rose at the same time, Mr. Robertson was the first to catch his (Mr. Garrett's) eye, and in the next place he came properly within the description given in "May"—"a Minister of the Crown, or member having other claims to precedence." Mr. Robertson, as an ex-Minister of the Crown had a claim to precedence before Mr. Tighe, who had never occupied that position. But the chief objection to putting the motion was that it involved a point of order. If he (Mr. Garrett) did not adhere to the rules of Parliament, it was not because he was not well watched. He called it good fortune to be regarded with so much vigilance by two gentlemen who had occupied the chair, and by one who aspired to the office. This was a guarantee that he would not make a slip intentionally. He was glad that the point had been reported to the House as it could now be decided upon its merits.

Mr WISDOM said the hon. Chairman of Committees had confused a very simple point. His speech had not been to the point at all, but was an attempt to exonerate himself from a charge of partiality, which had nothing to do with the question. He (Mr. Wisdom) maintained that the rules of debate were the same in Committee of the Whole as in the House itself, and quoted a case from the last edition of "May's Parliamentary Practice" in support of his view. But even if there were no such case, he held that the Speaker would be bound to decide that the motion could be put. The hon. the Chairman of Committees was also wrong in treating the motion as a point of order. The ruling of the Chairman, if upheld, would lead only to inconvenience and vexatious delays.

Mr. PIDDINGTON desired to correct what appeared to be a misconception on the part of the hon. Chairman of Committees, who had stated that he (Mr. Piddington) moved his motion as a point of order.

Mr. GARRETT: I did not state anything of the sort; I said that in my opinion a point of order was involved in it.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: This appeal to the House had become necessary in consequence of the unheard-of and unprecedented refusal of the hon. Chairman of Committees to put a substantive motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained the circumstances which occurred antecedent to the question being put from the chair. He said he rose before the Chairman put the question, and afterwards he rose again before the last word fell from the Chairman's mouth, because he saw, or thought he saw, something like a dodge about to be practised. He had the Parliamentary right, because his name had been called by the Chairman.

Mr. SPEAKER said it appeared that there was no difference of opinion as to what were the circumstances under which this motion had been made. If the question had occurred in the House he apprehended there would have been no doubt as to the right of putting such a motion. It was the duty of the Speaker to call upon the hon. member who first rose. Where several members rose together it was in the power of the Speaker to name one, and in the event of precedence being claimed by another it was in the power of the House to determine who should first be heard. When once an hon. member had been called upon and permitted to commence his speech, he could not be interrupted, but until he had done so it was in the power of the House to overrule the decision of the Speaker. He apprehended that it was also in the power of the committee, under similar circumstances, and in the same way, to overrule the decision of the Chairman. This matter might, perhaps, have been somewhat doubtful until the last edition of "May" was published; but there, as had been stated by the hon. member for the Lower Hunter, was a case in point. Without relying upon that as an authority, however, it appeared to him that the committee had as much power as the House to determine this matter. It was not a point of order, and he thought it ought to have been put by the Chairman. With regard to this matter, he could not help feeling that some little blame attached to himself in consequence of an entry on the business paper to the effect that the hon. member for the Clarence intended to move an amendment in committee. The insertion of these notices was irregular, and he had directed that in future they should not be admitted on to the business paper. The irregularity appeared to have been in some degree the cause of the Chairman being misled into calling upon the hon. member who appeared to him to have a right to be heard first. The only circumstances under which any right of precedence arose was where an hon. member had moved the adjournment of a debate. In such a case, on its resumption, that hon. member had a right to be heard first. When more than one hon. member rose to address the House at the same time, it appeared to him that it was in the power of either the House or the committee to decide for itself who should first be heard.

Mr. GARRETT said he had not before heard of the authority quoted by the hon. member for the Lower Hunter.

Mr. WISDOM: It is here in the book: you can read it.

Mr. GARRETT imagined that in the absence of that authority the question must be considered an open one.

Mr. SPEAKER said that in giving his decision he had not relied upon that authority. (Hear, hear.)

Mr MARTIN moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved as an amendment, to the effect that a loan of £1,000,000 be raised to complete the authorised extensions of the Southern, Western, and Northern lines.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the amendment could not be received. A point of order had been referred to the House from the Committee, and the point of order having been decided, the Committee resumed.

The motion was then put and passed, and the Committee resumed.

Mr. PIDDINGTON again submitted his motion, "that the hon. member for Northumberland be now heard."

Mr. S. C. BROWN trusted that before hon. members went to a vote on this question they would calmly consider the position in which it stood. He regretted as much as any one could do that words had been used which might tend to excite angry feelings on one side or the other. It should be remembered that several hon. members had charged the Government with not intending to act on their proposal when they got into committee, and that they would go into committee to avoid a vote of censure. The hon. member for the Clarence had given notice of his intention to move in committee the reduction of the sum to £1,000,000. The Speaker had said that that notice should not have been placed on the paper, but the notice had been given, and hon. members must have known that the amendment would be moved. This was the first time the ruling of the Chairman of Committees had been disputed, and it looked very much like an arrangement made on the part of the supporters of the Government to take the wind out of the sails of the hon. member for the Clarence. The right of the hon. member (Mr. Tighe) to speak would not be pressed if some such arrangement did not exist. He moved as an amendment "that the hon. member for the Clarence be now heard."

Mr. DE SALIS said he had never heard of any arrangement. He had seen the notice of the amendment on the paper and had been surprised to see the hon. member for Northumberland rise before the hon. member for the Clarence. He considered that the hon. member who first caught the Chairman's eye should be heard, and therefore he would support the motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought he was entitled to say something on this matter before hon. members made up their minds as to how they would vote. The hon. member (Mr. De Salis) told the House that the Chairman had caught the eye of the hon member for Northumberland first. [Mr. DE SALIS: I did not say so.] The hon. member said he considered that Mr. Tighe was entitled to be heard first because he had caught the Chairman's eye first. He (Mr. Robertson) should think the Chairman ought to know best. He should have thought that the hon. member for Queanbeyan would not have condemned a man unheard. He was the person called upon to speak, and he had a right to expect that the hon. member would have heard something in his defence before he gave his verdict against him. As long as four months ago the Attorney-General had intimated his intention of carrying out a line of railway from Goulburn to the Murrumbidgee. Then he had given the hon. gentleman fair warning that when the question came on he would try the strength of his (Mr. Martin's) Government upon that question. The Government had, afterwards, moved for leave to go into committee on a matter of raising a loan of £3,000,000. He thought it his duty to meet the hon. gentleman by taking exception to the course proposed—first, because the proposed mode of raising the money was a stupid one, second, that it was not wise to attempt borrowing money without knowing how the interest was to be paid; and third, that the southern line was not the proper line to extend when the proper time for extension arrived. Thus far there had been an open controversy between himself and the hon. gentleman. He had not been a party to keeping up the House all night, counting the House out, and other schemes of that kind, which the hon. gentleman had adopted. He had given notice of the course he intended to pursue. He had intended to test the issue on that amendment. The hon. member had chosen to settle the matter that day, and he gave notice that he would meet the hon. member on the day of his choice. We had been told that the Opposition was weak, and wanting in combination. Why then was the Government afraid to meet them? Why was the Government afraid of this amendment? Did the House want to have a battle between the Attorney-General and his own supporters, or, instead of a show of that kind, did they desire to have the matter out fairly between the two parties in the House and the country? The Government was afraid of being defeated, so one of their supporters was put up to propose an amendment which would let them down easily. He should have thought that this Government, claiming a title for boldness, would not have been concerned in so pitiable an exhibition as that which we had had to day. He believed that there were many hon. members who desired to support the Government, but whose love of fair play was such that it would not allow them to submit to a course so degrading to the Government and all who supported them. He had been told by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury that where there was a doubt as to who was the first person to address the House, the member who had had the most experience, and who had held the highest position, was the person who ought to be called upon. He (Mr. Robertson) ventured to admit that Mr. Tighe had far higher claims to be heard than he could pretend to—that he was an older member of the House, and had oftener occupied the position of a Minister of the Crown. But he thought that having given the Government notice of his intention to move this amendment, he was entitled to be heard first.

Mr. TIGHE said that he was not going to make a long speech on this matter. If the committee thought that he had a right to be heard, let them say so. The manner in which the hon. member who had just sat down had appealed to the committee ought not to influence hon members. Because the hon. member was going to bring forward a resolution, that was no valid reason for depriving him of his right to be heard. The hon member spoke of the cowardice of the Government and of his own bravery; but he did not trust the hon. member's security in this matter. The hon. member had already brought forward his motion on the railway policy of the Government; he had already put forward that immense talent which he possessed. The amendment which he proposed, and which

but he thought they might so described as the "Parthian Government"—the Government whose successes had been attained by sleight of and quickness of foot. They had deserted their policy repeatedly, and boldly embraced the policy of their foes. On the education question, there had been displayed one instance of the Parthian policy of the present Government. He had moved a resolution condemnatory of a portion of the Regulations, and no sooner was his motion tabled, than an alteration was made in the Regulations, which removed the greater part of his cause of complaint. The Federal Council Bill afforded another instance of the same kind of policy. That bill, as first proposed, was a gigantic scheme, but when the Government found that it was not viewed with favour by the House, they betook themselves to their Parthian principles, and fled from their scheme. The Land Bill was another instance in which they fled from their own propositions. Let us take their financial policy also. Had they not propounded a preposterous scheme, and the moment notice was given of a motion disapproving of that scheme, had they not fled from it—given it up—denied it—said that they were ashamed of their own policy? The matter before the committee was another instance of their Parthian policy. There was no doubt that the Government were pledged to carry this £3,000,000, loan in its entirety. But they had discovered that the House would not swallow it, and they were going to obtain another victory by flight. There was no one of former Governments that would have adopted such a policy as this—that would have consented to a course so contemptible. He thought the public out of doors would not be deceived, however the Government might endeavour to throw a blind over their conduct. He thought it possible that the Government might be successful in any motion that they brought forward, but they would at the same time earn the contempt of the country. While the Government might gain their end he was sure they would gain the contempt of any one not personally interested in supporting them.

Mr. FORSTER had not been desirous of following the speech of the Colonial Secretary, because that speech, having no connection with the question at issue, could only be dealt with on its own intrinsic importance. He had received a profound impression from the speech of the hon. gentleman. That speech had left him grovelling as it were, under a sense of his own utter insignificance and worthlessness—of the worthlessness of all opposed to the Government—of the hon. member's own enormous superiority to all the men by whom he was surrounded—and of the hon. member's greatness of soul in enlightening the Opposition as to the course they ought to pursue. He was bound to acknowledge the great obligations under which the hon. member had laid him. The hon. member had done him the honour of contrasting his (Mr. Forster's) conduct with that of the hon. member himself. No greater honour could be done to any one. (Laughter.) He was bound to acknowledge the honour the hon. member had conferred upon him, in using him as a sort of foil to his (Mr. Parkes's) own brightness. The hon. member had a fine faculty of self-laudation, and had used it in a manner which must have extracted the admiration of the House and of the country. The hon. gentleman had been in the habit of going round the country and informing the people how immensely superior he was to other people, and he had now given us an exposition of the same principle. He had demonstrated his immense superiority to the members of the Opposition, or any one else; and he had spiced his address with a species of humility that reminded him (Mr. Forster) of but one prototype, and that was "Uriah Heep." (Laughter.) The hon. member seemed to him to have resembled that individual more than any other historical personage he could call to mind. The Opposition could not but feel grateful for the hon. gentleman's kindness in pointing out the sort of conduct he thought they should pursue. It might seem to most persons extraordinary that an Opposition should please the Government in any course that they adopted. Now it appeared that the Opposition really did displease the Government, and the Colonial Secretary had taken this appropriate occasion to inform them of the conduct they were to adopt in order to secure his approval. He (Mr. Forster) hoped they would profit by the lesson. With regard to the Colonial Secretary's conduct in Opposition (which that gentleman had chosen to advert to as an example to posterity), he thought hon. members must feel that they had been set right on a vast number of points. The impression that he had of the hon. member was that he had been a most persistent opponent of every Government up to the present time. But now the hon. member told us that he had been continually supporting Governments. This shewed the advantage of explanations, because, if the hon. member had not stated this, no one on earth could have arrived at such a conclusion. But, of course, if the hon. member said he had been supporting Governments, he (Mr. Forster) would only ask him to be a little lenient to the Opposition who had trodden in his footsteps. The Opposition might be under the impression that they were supporting the Government now, and if they were to adopt the hon. member as a model, the presumption was that they were merely following in his footsteps—of course, at a very great distance indeed. The hon. member did not take the course that he now recommended when the Cowper Government was in office, and when he moved the reduction of the tea and sugar duties, thereby almost displacing the Government. When he (Mr. Forster) was in office the hon. member moved that it was the duty of the Government to bring in a Land Bill, and that at a time when it amounted to a vote of want of confidence. The motions were not what the Colonial Secretary now recommended, but their tendency was unmistakable, and left very little ground for his boast that he had always been the supporter of Governments. The hon. member talked of the Opposition having no opinions in common. That was an extraordinary charge to come from the hon. gentleman, considering the immense community of opinion which existed among the members of the Government. Their personal enmities were well known, and it was a matter of wonder with the public that they could ever have been brought together. But still they managed to cohere, and we were told that they were gaining strength collectively. If that had been the case with them, why might it not be so with the Opposition? Then, we had allusions made about our miserable minorities; and he had been charged by some hon. members who sat on the Government benches, and by a portion of the Press, with constantly trying to unseat the Government. But that had not been proved, and he did not hesitate to say that he had had no other motive than those which he had always avowed. When he conceived that a wrong was done by the Government, how was he to apply a remedy, or to what tribunal was he to appeal, if not to the House? The Government might conscientiously consider that they had acted rightly, and refuse to remedy the grievance of which he had complained. The only course open to him was to appeal to the judgment of the independent members of the House. The hon. member talked about precedents, but he seemed to forget that there were very few Premiers to be found who would walk about in the House of Commons with a list of their supporters in their hands, and who thus shaped their policy according to the number of their adherents. So long as members allowed themselves to be influenced by threats of resignation it was useless to expect a redress of grievances. In various questions that he had thought it his duty to bring before the House he had no other object, because he had no other hope, than to obtain a certain degree of publicity for the matters of which he felt bound to complain. He had, however, this satisfaction, that he had placed on record the name of certain hon. gentlemen who voted contrary to what he believed to be the right of the question, and whose votes could be brought up in judgment against them on some future occasion. We were told to confine ourselves to great questions; but if we were so utterly insignificant as the hon. member had demonstrated the Opposition to be, it surely could not be a matter of wonder that we applied ourselves to small questions. It might be that some hon. members, like himself, represented constituencies whose wants were so numerous and pressing as to compel them to bring matters of local interest before the House. He would not neglect his duty in that regard, but would still concern himself with the smallest questions that affected the meanest individual, however grandly the Colonial Secretary might talk about large questions, and sneer at the weakness of the Opposition. He ought to apologise to the House for the allusion which he had made to the charges made against him by the Colonial Secretary, for his persistent opposition. That hon. gentleman had always been right, and he (Mr. Forster) had always been wrong. That hon. gentleman charged him with having invariably opposed every Ministry, but he would remind that hon. gentleman that for a considerable time he was a consistent and zealous supporter of the Administration of Mr. Cowper. He had not, moreover, always opposed the present Ministry. He voted for their Public Schools Bill and many other measures, and during the present session he had voted for them in opposition to the motion of the hon. member for Central Cumberland, and also in the case of the Rev. Father Dillon, although he believed he voted wrongly on that question. [Mr. EGAN: Hear, hear.] With regard to the question under discussion, they were told that it had been a very wearying debate, but this had been occasioned by opposition to the constituted authorities of the House. It was not the right of the hon. member for Northumberland to speak first that was being discussed, but the right of the hon. member for the Clarence, because he was in possession of the chair until the hon. member for Northumberland was put up in opposition. The anxiety of the Ministers in jumping up to protest against the hon. member for the Clarence being heard first shewed that there was something important in this motion, and it looked as if the hon. gentleman had been put up by the Government. This was the first time that this question had arisen. He had risen at least fifty times to speak when other members rose to speak, but he had invariably given place to others when their names had been called by the Speaker or Chairman. Although he admitted that in itself the question whether Mr. Robertson or Mr. Tighe should speak first was not of much importance, it seemed to him that if the committee decided upon the circumstances before it, it would come to a conclusion in favour of the hon. member for the Clarence. Neither, perhaps, had any right to priority. He was not clear which rose first, but there were many hon. members whose words could not be treated as worthless who were ready to testify that Mr. Robertson rose first, although there were others who held the contrary. Still, the House would not vote upon the question of right but in favour of that man speaking whom it was desirable they should hear. Those who took this view could not fail to give the preference to the hon. member for the Clarence. In the first place the Government had been anxious to admit his claim as leader of the Opposition, and surely, then, on a question supposed to embarrass the Government, and involving a difference of opinion with them, it was only proper that he should move the amendment, although both concurred in it. It was, too, a matter of some consequence that the hon. member for the Clarence had the amendment on the paper. He (Mr. Forster) was sorry to hear Mr. Speaker say he did not intend to allow these contingent notices to be placed upon the paper in future; for, although it might not be in conformity with Parliamentary usage, it was a very convenient practice, as they informed the House in many cases of what hon. members intended doing. No one asserted the right of a member giving such notice to speak first. It was, however, an undoubted fact, that in the House of Commons when a number of notices of amendments were given upon some motion in committee, precedence was always given, as a matter of courteous practice, to the hon. member whose motion was tabled first. No right was created, and the practice in committee was assimilated to that in the House. It followed then that where only one amendment was tabled, the mover had a right in courtesy, and no more, to precedence. It seemed to him that it would be more courteous and more in accordance with the usual practice of the hon. member for Northumberland, seeing that the amendment of Mr Robertson was on the paper, to have given way. If we compared the two hon. members as to position, the hon. member for the Clarence seemed to stand higher perhaps from long experience, the period during which he had been before the public, and the position he now occupied. The hon. member for Northumberland might be superior in abilities and surpass him in reputation, and in the course of time acquire equal eminence as a public man, but at present the hon. member for the Clarence seemed to occupy the higher position in the House and before the country. The more reasonable course then would have been to allow the hon. member for the Clarence to speak first. Now that feeling had somewhat cooled, and the question had lost some of its exaggerated importance, and seeing that it would not embarrass the Government, perhaps they would be prepared to yield to the priority claimed for the hon. member for the Clarence.

Mr. W. H. SUTTOR regretted that so much time should have been lost by this debate. For his own part, he did not care which was allowed to speak first, for he did not see that it could make any difference in the matter. The amendments could be considered one after the other. The hon member for the Clarence had rather taken the wind out of his (Mr. Suttor's) sails, for, as he had said in the House, he intended to have moved that the word "three" be omitted, in order to insert the word "one" in its place. With regard to the priority in rising to address the House, he thought it was as nearly as possible a dead heat, and the better way to get rid of the difficulty was for both to retire, and leave some third person to take precedence. He felt he could not conscientiously vote for this motion, because he could not say which was up first. It was, however, a matter of very little consequence, and he could not see what difference it would make whoever spoke first.

Mr. JOSEPH said it was fortunate that in the annals of this House there was no record of such a motion as that they were discussing. He attached more importance to it, for the reason that in the House of Commons these cases occasionally occurred. When several rose at one time to address the House, some one always gave way, actuated by that feeling of courtesy which characterised the administration of the rules of Parliament. He thought they were establishing a dangerous precedent in this proceeding, in endeavouring to set aside a decision of the Chairman of Committees, and he feared this precedent would be most prejudicial, and be likely to interfere materially with their proceedings in future, unless by the decision arrived at in this resolution, the committee unmistakably showed that, provided no injustice was perpetrated, it was prepared to uphold the ruling of the Chairman. In the first instance, no doubt, Mr. Tighe was first to rise; but, after the resolution was put, both being ready to start up, they rose to their feet simultaneously. The Chairman decided in favour of the hon. member for the Clarence, and he thought that decision ought to be upheld. It was not his (Mr. Joseph's) intention to go any length into the recriminations that had been made in the course of this discussion, but he would remark that he could not see much difference, as far as the Government was concerned, whether the amendment was moved by Mr. Robertson or by Mr. Tighe. The hon. member for Northumberland had distinctly stated that his views on the subject were almost precisely the same as those of the hon. member for the Clarence. It might be distasteful to the Government to have an amendment on their proposal moved by a member of the Opposition, and to have it defeated on that amendment; but it must be more distasteful surely to have that defeat accomplished by one of their own supporters. He was inclined to think that the hon. member for Northumberland was assuming this position with a view of competing with the hon. member for the Clarence as to who in future should be the leader of the Opposition. He was confirmed in this view by the hon. Colonial Secretary, who observed that there was no union in the Opposition. But surely there was not more want of unanimity in the Opposition than in the Government. On the occasion of the hon. Colonial Secretary addressing the committee, while lauding himself he condemned the hon. members for Clarence and Central Cumberland in regard to the course they took concerning his Education Bill; he thought the condemnation came with bad grace from the hon. member in view of his own conduct in regard to the contemplated loan for railway purposes. A majority would have voted against going into committee had not a number of hon. gentlemen been waited on by members of the Government, and respectfully requested to vote for the motion with the intimation that they modify it as they wished in committee. The view he took was that the Government had been practically defeated and that they would not have got their resolution into committee had not they gone cap-in-hand to hon. members. He should vote for the motion that the hon. member for the Clarence be heard, on the ground that both hon. members rose simultaneously, and that the hon. member for the Clarence was entitled by his parliamentary standing to be heard first.

Mr. J. STEWART said it was about five hours since the House went into Committee and yet very little progress had been made. He thought the hon. and learned Attorney-General was somewhat responsible for this long discussion, and that he had been hasty in disputing the ruling of the Chairman. He did not see that much was to be gained by precedence on either side. It was a mere party struggle not worth consideration. Country members were weary of these frivolous attempts to displace the Ministry. The Opposition were not strong enough; they had no chance of putting out the Government now, excepting by a fluke. The Government would, no doubt, be displaced some time, but hon. members opposite should wait patiently until the proper time arrived, and not waste the time of the country by useless attacks. In reference to the question before the House as to whether the hon. member for the Clarence or the hon. member for Northumberland should speak first, he proposed that the hon. gentleman should toss up for precedence. If the matter went to a vote, he should vote for the hon. member for Northumberland, because he considered the opposition factious.

Mr. LUCAS said it was clear that the Ministry would have to submit to the destruction of their scheme by hon. members, either on one side or the other. This was the result of the vacillating course of conduct pursued by the Government. With regard to the question before the House, he had been told by one hon. member that the hon. member for the Clarence had risen to speak first; and by another he had been told that the hon. member for Northumberland had risen first. How were hon. members who were not in the House at the time to vote on this question? He had not been present, and he did not intend to vote at all on the question.

Mr. ISAACS believed that the Chairman of Committees had been wrong in calling upon the hon. member for the Clarence to speak. It had been allowed that, in the first instance, the hon. member for Northumberland rose first. Then the Chairman had put the question; and then both hon. members were stated to have risen to speak simultaneously. That being so, the hon. member for Northumberland was clearly entitled to speak first. He had been the first to rise in the first instance at any rate, and should have been called upon to speak after the question was stated. He should vote for the motion.

Mr. WHITE said it was to be regretted that this discussion should have arisen at all, and that it was still more to be regretted that extraneous matter should have been introduced into the debate. He should endeavour to confine himself strictly to the question before the House. That question was whether the hon. member for the Clarence or the hon. member for Northumberland should be allowed to address the House. He had no desire to hear one hon. gentleman in preference to the other. He only desired to do justice. He had no personal knowledge of the facts of this case. His attention had been otherwise engaged, and he had not noticed which hon. member was first on his legs. If he had seen Mr. Tighe rise first he should certainly have voted against the Chairman's decision. The hon. member for the Clarence said he was first; the hon. member for Northumberland said he was first. He, therefore, threw the testimony of these gentlemen on one side. The next evidence was that of the Chairman who was the officer of the House appointed to decide questions of this sort, and who had said that the hon. member for the Clarence was the person entitled to address the House. Under the circumstances he felt he was bound to support the ruling of the Chairman, and he should therefore vote for the amendment. It had been alleged that the honorable member for Northumberland had been put up to make a motion by the Government, in order to forestall the hon. member for the Clarence. If such were the case, he did not think the course was manly or straightforward.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the hon. member for Wollongong had put this matter as if the question as to whether he or his friend (Mr. Tighe) should move an amendment were a question of confidence or no confidence in the Government. He made the Government a present of advocacy like that. The question was not whether the Government was likely to fall or not, but whether he (Mr. Robertson) was entitled to be heard first, as the Chairman had decided. The Colonial Secretary had referred to his support of the Public Schools Bill—a support which was given in all sincerity, but what had that to do with the matter now before the House? He had certainly voted for the motion brought forward by the hon. member for Central Cumberland for inquiry, though at the same time he told the hon member that he should probably oppose him in any further proceedings. This was brought forward to show his inconsistency, but it showed nothing of the kind. [The hon. member proceeded to quote from the *Sydney Morning Herald*'s Parliamentary report of 8th November, 1864, to show what Mr. Martin said of Mr. Parkes, and what Mr. Parkes said of Mr. Martin.] He should not have brought forward these matters, but for the fact that the Colonial Secretary had given such gross provocation, and dragged so many irrelevant matters into the debate merely for the purpose of damaging the character of hon. members. No man could charge him with the vacillation and turncoatism which had pre-eminently distinguished the conduct of the hon. member (Mr. Parkes). The Colonial Secretary had had the audacity to suppose that the Opposition could never unite, but the remarks which he had read proved that the Premier and the Colonial Secretary had sunk their bitter animosities, and why should not the Opposition which had no such differences be able to form a Government. The question was not whether the Government should fail, but by whose hand they should fall, for their doom was now inevitable. He put forward his claim to fair play; that was all he asked for. It appeared to him that the conduct of the Government in this matter was a compliment to himself. It showed at any rate that the capacity to deal with this matter lay with the Opposition. It showed that their great proposition of borrowing three millions, and their great scheme of constructing the Southern line to the Murrumbidgee, had gone to the wind. He regretted that the House had been drawn into a discussion on this subject.

Mr. PARKES had noticed on many occasions lately that hon. members had made apologies for speaking, and stated that but for something said they should not have said anything; this was his case now. He desired to say something of a personal character. After referring to some remarks which he had made in a previous speech, the hon. gentleman proceeded to speak of the matter to which he had alluded. He thought it possible to turn to speeches in the files of the *Sydney Morning Herald* that would place almost every hon. member who had been accustomed to speak much in a ridiculous position. ("Hear, hear," and "no, no.") He did not frequently bring those large volumes into that chamber, nor did he think it a very dignified course to do so. It would be in the recollection of hon. members that prior to his taking office with the hon. and learned Attorney-General, he (Mr Parkes) had a quarrel with that hon. gentleman, but that quarrel arose from temporary causes. He had been associated with the hon. and learned gentleman on many questions in which they held opinions in common. On the question of education, for instance, they had always held opinions in common. Upon questions of administration they had also held opinions in common. They had voted together for the long period of thirteen or fourteen years probably as frequently as any two hon. members in the House. But there was no case in the history of our institutions like that of the hon. member for the Clarence, in bringing into familiar intercourse with himself gentlemen who throughout their political life had done all they could to denounce him before the country. Two of these gentlemen in Parliament he had heard the hon. member say he would never forgive on account of the heinous terms they applied to him. One of them applied to him terms of the most unpardonable character, and he (Mr. Parkes) heard the hon. member say three months ago that he would never forgive him; yet he now came every day into cordial intercourse with him, after they had taken opposite courses and endeavoured for ten years to destroy each other's influence. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Let the hon. member say whom he means.] The hon. member knew very well who was referred to. [Mr. ROBERTSON: I deny it.] The hon. member knew very well that his own words could be repeated. [Mr ROBERTSON: Why not do it?] Because he (Mr. Parkes) thought, provoked as he was, it would not be right to do so. The hon. member could have the names if he liked, but he did not think he ought to disfigure these proceedings now. Then there was the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee (Mr. Macleay). He (Mr. Parkes) had considerable respect for that gentleman's public character. He had shown himself possessed of great parliamentary ability; and although the hon. member's speeches were directed with bitterness against him (Mr. Parkes), he thought they were always instructive. This hon. gentleman had for ten long years denounced the hon. member for the Clarence in season and out of season, and stamped him with the most profound contempt that an educated mind could give utterance to. The hon. member for the Clarence, smarting under this treatment, threatened to resign his own constituency in order to go and oppose this gentleman. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Never. I said I would oppose Mr. Hay, and so I would have done.] Well, these two gentlemen had now been brought into political union with the hon member for the Clarence. That was a thing very different from his (Mr. Parkes's) union with Mr. Martin, with whom he had previously united and cordially co-operated on many important political occasions. Then there was the hon. member for the Hastings. The hon. member for the Clarence had continually applied to him such phrases as these—that of all politicians in the country he was, in reality, the most dishonest, and that he, above all others, held with the hare and ran with the hounds. What did that mean? He had heard it applied times out of number. [Mr. FORSTER: I never heard it.] It had been said very often, and he was quite sure the hon. member for the Clarence would not deny it. [Mr. ROBERTSON: I deny that I used it in an offensive way, although I have opposed him and walked into him sometimes.] The hon. member for the Clarence referred to this quarrel between Mr. Martin and himself (Mr. Parkes) which occurred three or four years ago as if he had never said in an Administration with gentlemen whom he had denounced. Did he mean to say he never denounced Mr. Darvall and Mr. Cowper. Language could scarcely be found strong enough to describe his denunciations of Mr. Cowper. [Mr. ROBERTSON: When?] Before the hon. member joined his Government. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Not after responsible government.] The hon. member knew he used this language and nearly quarrelled with him (Mr. Parkes), because he would not be the instrument of making public a denunciation of Mr. Cowper as a "white-choker tyrant." That was a pretty strong term, and it must be presumed the hon. member converted Mr. Cowper after joining him. The hon. member also charged him (Mr. Parkes) with a number of inconsistencies. Amongst others, that he had voted against a motion affirming the expediency at the present moment of abolishing the postage charge upon newspapers. The hon. member, with an apparent sense of injured virtue and a kind of mock indignation, said, "When did I do an inconsistent thing like this?" He should be told. Holding extreme views that the Public Schools Act did not go far enough in excluding sectarian religious teaching, the hon. member nevertheless voted for Denominational education as a member of a Government. He actually voted for a miserable abortion of a bill to establish Denominational education in the country, and scores of other cases could be found in which the hon. member had been equally inconsistent. He (Mr. Parkes) was not in the House when the postage charge on newspapers was imposed, or assuredly he should have voted against it. The Government that imposed it was displaced, and at the general election which followed, this question was made a piece of stock capital by the party that succeeded in that general election. On the re-assembling of the new Parliament he asked the Premier whether he intended to repeal the charge. There was a logical inference from the hustings' addresses of the Ministry. Mr. Cowper said it could not be felt in the state of the revenue. Nothing further was said about it that session, but at the next meeting of Parliament, when the hon. member for Wellington took office as Colonial Treasurer, he (Mr. Parkes) put the same question, and that hon. member replied that in the existing state of the revenue no taxation could be spared. He then gave notice of a motion for the repeal of the charge, but before it came on for discussion the financial statement was made, and he considered it his duty to submit a motion condemnatory of the financial project, and all hon. members who knew his views on the question involved, would readily admit that he acted strictly in conformity with them. He did not succeed, and although the hon. member's particular mode of taxation was demolished, other taxes were imposed that he (Mr. Parkes) considered highly objectionable; and as it was urged, on all hands, that revenue must be raised, rather than render it necessary for further objectionable imposts, he withdrew the motion. Having taken this course in that instance, there was no inconsistency in not voting for the abolition of the charge at the present time, where there was still a necessity for the revenue. He thought that it was much more important to give up the package duty, and believing that that was as much as could be surrendered of revenue at the present time, he simply voted in consistency with a statement made by the hon. the Finance Minister, that this tax could be spared. It was no use for the hon. member to describe this as a wretched, miserable Government. If the hon. member could prove it to the satisfaction of a majority he would be doing something, but mere positive statements in loud tones, and accompanied by violent gesticulations, were not becoming an hon. gentleman who had been five times sworn in as a Minister of the Crown, and they were not more valuable than a thousand other statements which the hon. member had made which had been scattered to the winds. The hon. member took credit to himself for supporting this Government, but he would ask in what way had he refrained from giving a factious vote against it? The hon. member either believed in his object, or he did not. If he did not, he was guilty of insincerity; if he did, he was guilty of the greater political offence of conspiring with the enemies of his own creed, for the purpose of enjoying the mean gratification of bringing discredit on those who were promoting that in which he believed. He defied hon. members to point to a single instance of that kind in his (Mr. Parkes's) public life. He had opposed the hon. member when he thought it his duty to do so, and he had supported him when that course seemed to be for the public good. He supported all the more important measures of his Government, including the Electoral Act and the Land Act. (Hear, hear.) He admitted the hon. member's right to try to get back to office, but he thought he had taken a wrong course to bring about the result he desired. He (Mr. Robertson) had made it manifest that his object was not to protect the public interest; not to preserve a high tone in our proceedings; not to facilitate the order of public business, but to pave the way for a Ministerial defeat, which might result in his being sent for—a hope which he (Mr. Parkes) thought was still somewhat distant. First of all, he would refer to the course of the hon. member in regard to the motion to discharge the order for the Federal Council Bill which, had been informally introduced. The object of that measure was to enable the Government to complete an arrangement which had been already made. [Mr. MACPHERSON: And something more.] That was its simple object. No doubt afterwards the first clause was expunged, but that was to prevent the necessity of sending the measure home for the Royal assent. Then the hon. member put a motion on the paper for the establishment of a telegraph from Grafton to the sea coast, and said he would have a motion in spite of the Government. [Mr. ROBERTSON: It is utterly untrue.] The honorable member might deny it, but the House would judge. The hon. member invited opposition again on the Border Customs Duties Bill, and was left in a minority of 8 to 38. Of course those were evidences that the House had confidence in the hon. member, and wished to displace the Government!

Mr. EGAN here rose to a point of order. The hon. member was not speaking to the question.

After some observations from Mr. PIDDINGTON and Mr. BROWN,

Mr. PARKES contended that he was in order according to the indulgence granted to other hon. members, and that he was replying to an attack which had been made upon him.]

Mr. GARRETT said that any hon. member who was attacked had the fullest liberty of reply, and he did not think that the hon. member had exceeded that liberty. At the same time he might state that the irrelevancy had begun before the House adjourned for refreshment.

Mr. PARKES said he should pursue the subject no further, but hoped hon. members would forgive him for quoting some complimentary remarks made by the hon. member for the Hastings in reference to the hon. member for the Clarence. He (Mr. Parkes) had been held up as having agreed to join a gentleman in the Cabinet against whom he had expressed himself strongly. Surely he would be permitted to show the beautiful harmony that existed among hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for the Hastings, in a speech reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 23rd August, 1863, had spoken of the hon. member for the Clarence in these terms—"Passing on to the Secretary for Lands, he must confess that he was in some sense afraid to have anything to do with that hon. gentleman, considering him to be something like those disagreeable insects occasionally to be found in bedrooms, who, if pinched according to their deserts, emitted a very unpleasant odour. Unless, therefore, he could lay hold of that hon. member with a pair of tongs and carry him outside without the risk of a contact with what was so extremely offensive, he should not, if he consulted his own feelings, have anything to say to him." There were two columns of this. Would hon. members opposite like any more? He did not think it mattered which of these hon. members spoke first, but when the hon. member for the Clarence claimed his peculiar right to be heard, and supported his claim with such meretricious arguments as that he was denied fair play, he thought hon. members would see the fallacy of such statements. Who on earth denied the hon. member fair play? The motion before the House was as to whether he should be heard or not. Could a higher authority than the House say whether he should be heard or not? He thought the course pursued by the hon. member would not tend to raise him in the estimation of the country.

Mr. DE SALIS repeated that he should vote for the motion, and said that without accusing the Chairman of partiality, it was unfortunate that his decision had been given in favour of one of his party friends. It was unfortunate also that on a previous occasion when he (Mr. De Salis) had risen to speak, and actually caught the Chairman's eye, that gentleman should have decided that the same party friend had the precedence. He considered that the Chairman should be perfectly free from party feeling, and he blamed Mr. Garrett for the waste of time that had been caused that night.

Mr LLOYD considered that in fair play, and seeing that there was a distinct notice of a notice of amendment on the paper, the House was bound to hear the hon. member for the Clarence. He defended Mr. Garrett from the attack of the hon. member for Queanbeyan, and considered that the authority of the Chairman should be upheld. The question as to who was to be heard might have been decided in ten minutes, and he regretted that so much of the time of the House had been taken up in mutual recrimination. There was no doubt that the hon. member for the Clarence was entitled to be heard first.

The question, "that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question," was then put, and agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Mate	Mr. Nowlan
Parkes	Campbell	J. B. Suttor
Byrnes	Graham	E. Brown
Eagar	De Salis	Lee
Wilson	J. Stewart	Oatley
Isaacs	Parnell	Mackay
Hannell	Wisdom	Piddington (Tellers.)
R. Stewart	Dodds	Walker (Tellers.)

Noes, 18.

Mr. Samuel	Mr. Cummings	Mr. Cunneen
Joseph	Macleay	Driver
Egan	Gordon	S. C. Brown
White	Morrice	Hurley
Forster	Thomson	Hart
Lloyd	Pickering	Macpherson (Tellers.)

The question, "that the hon. member for Northumberland be now heard," was put, and agreed to in division, the noes being increased by the accession of Mr. Terry.

Mr. TIGHE did not expect that he should be the occasion of so much trouble. He intended to have gone into the subject at considerable length, but as it was now nearly 12 o'clock at night he should refrain from doing so. On the occasion when the Premier made his proposal respecting the railway loan, he, as it was well known to hon. members, expressed his opposition to it, and for the very same reason as was put forth by the hon. member for the Clarence in the amendment which he moved, but which had been negatived without division. We, who represented the Northern districts, had good reason to complain that the Government had not acted as fairly as we had to be expected. Some years ago, the House decided to carry on the three lines simultaneously, but all Governments had since that time to a considerable extent ignored the claims of the Northern district. Upon reference to papers laid upon the table he found that nearly half-a-million was now due to the Northern line, and that a sum of nearly a million would be required for the extension of the other lines already decided upon by the House. He thought that so long as the Government got sufficient money to carry on the works already sanctioned by Parliament that that would be sufficient. If we voted the three millions asked for we did not know how it was to be raised, for the proposition at first submitted by the Government had been withdrawn. The money which he proposed to vote would take the three lines now in progress to Bathurst, Goulburn, and Murruzindi, and it would take nearly three years to complete those extensions. At the end of three years, the three lines being finished and the money expended, the House would be in a position to take into consideration the propriety of further extensions together with the best means of raising the necessary capital. Before voting money for further extensions he thought the House should come to a decision as to the direction, beyond the points now determined upon, that further extension should take, as well as the mode of raising the money. They had a land policy before the House by means of which, if agreed to, a large revenue would doubtless be realised, but they had no assurance that this would be agreed to, and if it were rejected there might be some difficulty in obtaining the funds to meet the interest of this large loan. Having these views, he desired to limit the power of the Government to borrowing £1,000,000, for the purpose of carrying the three extensions to the three towns already mentioned. He had not taken upon himself to move in this matter from any selfish motives, knowing that if carried and the Government chose to regard it as a vote of censure, he should not derive any benefit therefrom. He was free to confess that he did take counsel with several hon members who usually supported the Government as to who should move this amendment. (Hear, hear.) The hon. members referred to considered that the North had not been fairly dealt with. He noticed by a report in one of the daily papers that the people of Armidale were now taking the matter up and were about to form a league to insist upon a fair expenditure of this money on the line towards that neighbourhood. He did not intend this amendment as a motion of censure on the Government. (Hear, hear.) If it were carried, however, and the House considered it a vote of censure, it would be the duty of the House to step in afterwards and express its opinion on the matter. He felt that in making this motion he was only doing his duty to the Northern districts. He would not at this late hour (a few minutes to 12 o'clock) detain the House longer, but move,—"That all the words after the word 'of,' in the first resolution, be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following words—'£1,000,000, for the completion of the railway lines already sanctioned.'"

Mr. MARTIN said he should feel it to be his duty to oppose this motion to the utmost of his power. In dealing with a question of this magnitude the determination to be arrived at should not be based upon purely local considerations. Hon. members proposed to deal with this question not on its merits, but on local considerations, because the district they represented had not, in their opinion, received the consideration to which it was entitled. It had ever been the practice to deal with comprehensive railway schemes in this narrow local spirit. Some years ago plans were submitted by the then Minister for Works, who now occupied the chair of this House (Mr. Arnold), and he was met, as the Government were now met, with arguments such as the committee had just listened to. The member for the Upper Hunter took an extreme view of this question. He was not only opposed to the borrowing of £1,000,000, but to the borrowing of any other sum, on the ground that no other railway should be completed except the line in which he was interested. [Mr. WHITE: No.] The hon member was aware that it would be necessary to borrow £750,000 for the completion of one of the lines now in progress, and upwards of £200,000 for the other. He thought the hon. member had taken as narrow a view of the matter as he could take. Was it because previous Governments had not carried on the line with such speed as he desired that he was prepared to do injustice to all other parts of the country? The reason that the works on the Northern line had not been pushed on more vigorously was, that there was not sufficient money at the disposal of the Government to carry on the three lines simultaneously, and but for the exertion of his hon. friend, the Colonial Treasurer, in obtaining loans last year, when their debentures were unsaleable in the London market, the works would have been stopped, and a vast number of people would have been thrown out of employment. In consequence of the course the present Government had taken that result was obviated, but they were not prepared to go on with the whole of the lines. It was now proposed the whole of the debentures, except some £650,000 or £700,000, be sold, to carry on the extensions on the three main lines as vigorously as possible; but the hon. member for the Upper Hunter was not content with this. But what had hon. members to complain of? On the Northern line fifty miles were completed, and had been open to Singleton for some years. On the Western line, deducting the thirteen miles to the Parramatta Junction, only twenty miles had been opened any length of time, and it was very recently that a further length, making altogether about fifty miles, had been opened, and a portion of it only temporarily. On the Southern line about twenty-five miles beyond the Parramatta Junction to Picton had been opened some time, and it was only the other day that a further length of 25 miles to Mittagong was opened for traffic; so that the Northern districts had not much to complain of. While 50 miles of the line to Singleton had been opened for some years, a considerable portion of the work towards Muswellbrook was now completed. Some hon. members had expressed a desire that after railway communication had been extended to the three points determined upon, that communication should be extended in the direction of Bathurst into the interior. He did not know how many hon. members had been on the Western line, but those who had been on it need not be told that the cost of keeping that line in repair would be much greater than it would be to keep any of the other lines in repair. In a length of about 20 miles, there was an ascent of above 2000 feet, there were more curves, and sharper curves than there were upon any other line. The wear and tear, not only in the rails, but in the rolling stock would be very great, while the speed obtainable must necessarily be much less than it would be upon either the Northern or Southern line. No doubt the Southern line had gradients as steep as those on the Western line, but the difference between them was that they were not on sharp curves on the Southern line, but on straight lines, on which a large amount of speed was attainable without so much wear and tear. Any person could thus see that if railways were to be extended to the interior, and a large amount of traffic was to be carried on by means of them it would be much cheaper and better to adopt the Southern line on which there were no zigzags, and a greater amount of speed could be attained with less wear and tear than on the Western line. We had heard no answer to that argument. Taking the extremely narrow view of the hon. member for the Upper Hunter, the hon. member might think it a sufficient answer to tell us that the people of the Northern districts were entitled to as much consideration as the people of the South and West. That might be so, but this question of extending railways beyond the points previously determined upon was one of national more than local importance. The only justification for such extension was the necessity for facilitating communication between the seaport, and particularly the metropolis and the distant interior. Some there were, no doubt, who thought there was no necessity to go beyond the rich agricultural districts, some 150 miles from the sea coast; but he did not think this was the view of the majority out of doors. They knew that in our vast interior there was a large amount of wealth produced, and large supplies required to be sent them—that with one portion of the squatting districts the traffic was so great as to justify the Government of a neighbouring colony in constructing a line of railway for the purpose of securing it; and we had been told on good authority that the benefits that colony derived from this outlay were inestimable; that they secured such a traffic that although it did not pay the interest of the outlay on the line, it was of such benefit otherwise as fully to justify it. What could be a more startling fact than that while this colony had a larger amount of sheep than Victoria, Victoria was exporting from Melbourne more wool than New South Wales and Queensland together. This arose from our wool finding its way by means of the railway at Echuca to the Melbourne market. Every person through whose hands this valuable commodity passed must derive benefit from it. But that was not all. In return for this large amount of wool supplies must be sent to these districts, and nearly all found their way by this railway and were spread over our south-western interior. It was impossible to state with accuracy the extent of this advantage, but we could form some notion of it when Victoria thought itself justified in paying some £60,000 a year as a composition for the duties this colony would be entitled to upon goods crossing the Murray into our territory. The fact that the trade was so large as to justify the paying of this enormous sum, and the fact of the exports of wool from Melbourne being more than those from this colony and Queensland, must show how immensely important it was to have this railway to our interior. This was a kind of traffic not likely to diminish but to extend. As runs were being enclosed and more care taken in their improvement, dams being made and wells dug and greater skill used in the management of stations, and more and more lands were being taken up, of course the quantity of sheep grazing in this territory, and the quantity of wool produced, would increase, and the number of persons employed to look after them be so considerably augmented as to lead to a large amount of traffic. He was as conscious as anyone could be that the mercantile class was exceedingly valuable, having a share in the commonwealth as any other class, and it was impossible for any class to prosper without the country generally participating in the advantage. The prosperity of the community was brought about by individuals, and the more you increased the income of various classes of the community the more you promoted the general prosperity. What would Melbourne be deprived of the wealth produced from the districts of Ballarat and the trade with Riverina? It would become a place of second-rate importance in this part of the world. A large portion of its prosperity arose from its trade with our interior. There could be no scope for the large amount of trade and the employment of banks, unless there was somewhere within reach of their trade a large amount of wealth being produced. Tracing this to its source, we saw that all the means of purchasing commodities for the country must be produced from the soil. The people of Victoria had so thoroughly understood this question as to think it expedient to expend a very large amount for carrying a line of railway to Echuca. The Government of New South Wales now proposed to carry the Southern line so far as to enable us to secure for the people of our metropolis as large a share as in the

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Magellan Cloud, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Milne, from the Fijis 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Baker, 3 children and native servant, Captain Mansell, Captain Tonner. Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.

Mariposa, schooner, 164 tons, Captain Hart, from Port Mackay 17th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Lizzie Coleson, for Hokitika.
Lucy and Adelaide, for Newcastle.
Lismore, for Melbourne.
Marian, for Singapore.
Isle of Thanet, for Rockingham Bay.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.
Ballina (s.), for Grafton.
Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Staffordshire, for Bombay; Heron, for Melbourne; Agnes Jessie, for Newcastle; Zephyr, for Ningpo; Elizabeth, for Hokitika; Ellesmere, for Albert River; Blackbird (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Agnes Jessie, schooner, 187 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, for Launceston, via Newcastle.
Zephyr, schooner, 135 tons, Captain Turpie, for Ningpo.
Elizabeth, schooner, 113 tons, Captain Hughes, for Hokitika.
James Paterson (s.), 272 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Miss Kennis, Mrs. F. L. Barker, Messrs. F. L. Barker, Rennie, and 14 in the steerage.
Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Rourke, Miss Rourke, Mrs. Purefoy, Mrs. S. C. Burt, Miss J. Rourke, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Attenburgh, Mrs. Elkington, Miss Clarke, Miss E. Rourke, Miss Parker, Rev. J. P. Sunderland, Messrs. Holmes, L. Susman, Lands, J. M'Elhone, M. C. Bergin, W. J. Smith, J. S. Parker, W. Gougin, Thomson, L. Drew, H. Parker, D. J. Glen, Eglinton, A. Parker, Weekes, E. J. Smith, J. B. Bruce, Master Rourke, and 21 in the steerage.
City of Brisbane (s.), 304 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Tom, Miss Keene, Mrs. M'Roberts, Miss Gates, Miss J. Keene, Miss Keene, Messrs. H. Tom, J. Buchanan, Anderton, Master C. P. Tom; and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Sarah Ann, Shamrock, from Brisbane Water, with 21,000 feet timber; Catherine Agnes, Fanny, from Wollongong, with 161 tons coal; Hannah Broomfield, Drover, Notion, Alert, Jane, from Newcastle, with 910 tons coal; Oberon, from Manning River, with 17,000 feet timber; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River with 8 bags bacon, 3 cases butter, 9 cases eggs, 6 coops fowls, 231 bales hay, 20 hides, 7 baskets prawns, 2 packages pumpkins.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Shamrock, Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Little Pet, Henry Edward, Fanny, Catherine Agnes, for Wollongong; Hannah Broomfield, Alert, Jane, Notion, for Newcastle; Oberon, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Mariposa, from Port Mackay: 28 bales wool, Bank New South Wales; 35 bales wool, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 23 bales wool, Dangar and Co.; 4 bales cotton, Wolfen and Co.; 3 casks tallow, 19 hides, Mort and Co.; 4 bundles skins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 90 bales wool, Order.

Magellan Cloud, from the Fijis: 90 bales cotton, 64 bags beche-de-mer, 4 cases tortoiseshell, 117 casks cocoanut oil, Rabone, Feez, and Co.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Agnes Jessie, for Launceston, via Newcastle: 1 package tobacco, 25 cases 19 casks beer, H. J. Solomon; 20 tierces beef, Captain M'Kinlay; 20 tons shale, Hartley Kerosene Co.

Zephyr, for Ningpo: 202 tons coal, J. E. Manning.

Elizabeth, for Hokitika: 235 bags oats, 37 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 2 rolls leather, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 14 hogsheads eggs, C. Potts; 12 hogsheads eggs, H. Priestly; 70 tons coal, 16 casks provisions, 18 bags bran, 2 tons hay, 30 cases oranges, R. Pike; 30 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 4 cases drugs, 4 cases acid, Elliott, Brothers.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR BOMBAY.—By the Staffordshire, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NINGPO.—By the Zephyr, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR HOKITIKA.—By the Elizabeth, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR SINGAPORE.—By the Marian, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 11.30 a.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Liberator, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), and Lady Young (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

MAILS PER KAIKOURA, VIA PANAMA.

THE Royal Mail Steamship Kaikoura will be despatched with the Homeward Mails, via New Zealand and Panama, on TUESDAY, the 1st October.

The times appointed for closing the mail are:—

For registered letters, 11 a.m., 1st October, and for letters, packets, and newspapers, noon, 1st October.

Newspapers can be posted in the iron receivers up to 7 a.m.

Letters and packets posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to noon on the 1st October.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand; for Panama, New York, San Francisco, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras; and for London, in which last will be included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

The usual intercolonial rates will be charged on correspondence for New Zealand.

The rates of postage to and through the United Kingdom will be the same as those charged by the route via Suez and Southampton. For rates of postage on correspondence to and through Panama see table below.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 25th September, 1867.

TABLE showing the amount of Postage to be charged by the Post Office, New South Wales, upon the Letters and Newspapers forwarded in the mail from Sydney to Panama, for transmission to the undermentioned British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

[These rates will, except where otherwise stated, prepay the letters, &c., to their destination without further charge.]

Places.	Letters. Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz.	For every additional oz.	Newspapers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Panama	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
Chili	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Peru	1 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	2 0	3
Ecuador	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Bolivia	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Brazil	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Paraguay	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Uruguay	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Argentine Confederation..	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
*Venezuela	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...
*San Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico, Vera Cruz ...	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
British Columbia ...	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
Vancouver's Island ...	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
*United States of North America	...	...	...	...	...	...
*West Indies, British ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hayti	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Cuba	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
St. Thomas's	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Porto Rico	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Martinique	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Guadaloupe	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Mexico, West Coast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—On correspondence to places marked thus *, and to places in America and West Indies, not specified in the above schedule, the rates of postage to Panama only will be charged; the Imperial or foreign postage being collected on delivery.

Book packets and trade patterns may be transmitted to Panama at the usual rates to England via Southampton. To all other places specified above, letter rates will be charged.

Late letters for the United Kingdom may be posted at the General Post Office up till 2 p.m., on payment of a late fee of a sixpenny stamp on each.

Correspondence for Brazils, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentine Confederation must be sent through England, as well as via Panama, prepaid, as shewn in the Table.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, September 25: Martha Birnie, ship, 832 tons, Captain Norie, for Adelaide; Alice Cameron, barque, 347 tons, Captain Carter, for Auckland; Swallow, schooner, 66 tons, Captain Thompson, for Leith (Tasmania); Arche D'Alliance, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Dalmagne, for New Caledonia; Australasian Packet, schooner, 182 tons, Captain Pie, for Hobart Town; Dundonald, ship, 591 tons, Captain Kewley, for Shanghai.

FOUNDERING OF THE CUTTER MARY ANN, AT THE HEADS, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday, shortly after noon, the Mary Ann, a small cutter, from Brisbane Water, with shingles, &c., was working in between the Heads, and had just gone about when she was seen from the lookout station at South Head to suddenly fall over, and go down; the alarm was at once given, and the lifeboat launched and manned, but arrived at the spot too late to render any assistance. The schooner Messenger was, however, close to at the time, and her boat having been quickly got out, succeeded in picking up John Lewis, who with his mate formed the crew, but the other poor fellow went down with the vessel. The accident occurred in consequence of a heavy squall striking the little craft before she had sufficient way on to render her manageable.

The Magellan Cloud, Captain Milne, arrived from the Fijis early yesterday morning. She sailed from Rewa on the 3rd instant, and experienced fine weather up to the 9th; since then she has met with a continuance of violent gales from the W. and W.S.W. A severe shock of submarine earthquake, which lasted upwards of a minute, was felt on the 7th instant, in latitude 35.40° S., and longitude 169.20° E. The shock was so violent that it caused the schooner to vibrate from end to end; the barometer at the time stood at 30.13°. Captain Milne reports the brig Ocean as being at the Fijis. Captain Tonner, late of the barque Camilla, whose loss has already been reported, is a passenger by the Magellan Cloud, as also Mrs. Baker, widow of the Rev. T. Baker, an account of whose cruel murder appears in another column.

THE FLYING CLOUD.—This fine new clipper brig, recently arrived from Auckland, is a valuable addition to our colonial fleet. She was built at Omah of the best New Zealand timber. Her model, build, and equipment reflect great credit on her builders. She registers 345 tons, and has carrying capacity for 400 tons on a light draft of water. This smart vessel is well worth inspection.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

September 24.—Mary Francis, barque, Davidson, for Nelson, N. Z., with 380 tons coal; Lily, brig, M'Cullum, for Adelaide with 410 tons coal.
September 25.—Heather Bell, brig, Brown, for Brisbane.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

10 cases corn flour, 20 bags carbonate of soda, 80 packages dried fruit, 70 tons salt, A. Fairfax and Co.
51 casks whale oil, 8 bundles bone, 8 bundles fins, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.
2 cases drapery, J. Powell
41 cases bedsteads, S. Hoffnung and Co.
500 sacks salt, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
6 cases matches, 9 packages tobacco, 2 cases cutlery, 1 case combs, 1 case cards, J. Jacobs and Co.
4 puncheons 1 quarter-cask rum, M. Bayley
40 drums caustic soda, 16 boiler plates, 6 fire bars, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
376 cases beer, 2 bales canvas, 25 bales woolpacks, 460 cases oil-stores, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
5 cases drapery, Petersen, Roesen, and Co.
300 doors, 20 packages sashes, 68 bundles mouldings, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
100 plates, 58 bundles iron, 1 barrel potash, 20 drums soft soap, 16 casks fuze, 1 cask colour, J. Keep
150 cases stout, 200 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

September 24.—Escort, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

September 24.—Aldinga (s.), for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

September 24.—St. Magnus, from Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

September 24.—Lady Bowen (s.), for the Northern Ports.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

September 25.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 25.	8.30 a.m.	WNW.	Fresh, and clear.
	Noon.	NW.	Strong, and ditto
	5 p.m.	WNW.	Fresh, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

SEPTEMBER 25.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.	
QUEENSLAND.					
Bowen ...	S. Fine				
Port Mackay...	SW. Fine				
Waverley ...	Calm. Fine				
Nebo ...	Calm. Fine				
Rockhampton	SE. Fine				
Hawkwood ...	W. Fine				
Marybourough	W. Fine				
Gayndah ...	W. Fine				
Brisbane ...	W., strong. Fine	29·762			
Toowoomba ...	W. Fine				
N. S. WALES.					
Tenterfield ...	W. Stormy			SW.	Cloudy
Grafton ...	W. Fine	29·60	64.	SW.	Fine
Glen Innes ...	E. Raining			E.	Raining
Armidale ...	W. Like rain	26·720	49·	W.	Raining
Tamworth ...	NW. Dull			NW.	Showery
Murrurundi ...	NW., strong. Cldy			NW.	Showery
Singleton ...	N. Fine			W.	Cloudy
Maitland ...	W. Fine			W.	Fine
Newcastle ...	WNW., gale. Fine	29·610	58·8	NW.	Fine
Windsor ...	NE. Fine			WSW.	Cloudy
Sydney ...	NE. Fine			SW.	Fine
South Head ...	NE. Fine			SW.	Fine
Wollongong ...	NW. Fine			N.	Fine
Kiama ...	W. Very fine			N., mod.	Fine
Bathurst ...	W. Showery	27·610	54·	W.	Showery
Mudgee ...	W. Raining			NW.	Raining
Casilis ...	NW. Raining			W.	Showery
Wellington ...	Calm. Cloudy			Calm.	Raining
Dubbo ...	SE. Raining			Calm.	Raining
Orange ...	NNW. Raining			W.	Raining
Forbes ...	NE. Raining			NE.	Cloudy
Young ...	SW. Raining			SW.	Raining
Waggs Waggs	WNW. Raining			SE.	Dull, cloudy
Urana ...	Calm. Cloudy			W.	Raining
Deniliquin ...	Calm. Fine	29·154	54·	S., mod.	Showery
Hay ...	Calm. Dull			SW.	Showery
Moulamein ...	Calm. Raining			SW.	Cloudy
Balranald ...	ESE. Raining			SW.	Fine, cloudy
Euston ...	SW. Showery			SW.	Fine
Wentworth ...	SW. Showery			SW.	Showery
Goulburn ...	NNW. Fine, dull			W.	Fine
Braidwood ...	SE. Dull, cloudy			SE.	Dull, cloudy
Araluen ...	SE. Cloudy			NW.	Cloudy, fine
Queanbeyan ...	NNW. Showery			N.	Cloudy
Cooma ...	SE. Raining			WSW.	Raining
Yass ...	N. Dull, cold			Calm.	Fine
Gundagai ...	Calm. Showery			N.	Raining
Tumut ...	NW. Raining			W.	Raining
Kiandra ...	NNW. Snowing	24·817	37·	NW.	Snowing
Albury ...	SE. Cloudy	29·900	57·0	SE.	Cloudy
VICTORIA.					
Melbourne ...	SSW. Raining	29·456	49·		
Queenscliff ...	S. Raining	29·48	54·		
Cape Schank...	S. Raining	29·12	53·		
Cape Otway ...	SW. Showery	29·248	52·		
Portland ...	Calm. Cloudy	29·610	55·		
S. AUSTRALIA					
Guelfen Bay...	S., mod. Cloudy	29·651	54·0		
Adelaide ...	WSW. Raining	29·695	54·5		
M'Donald Bay					

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 53m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1867. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·782	61·1	93	NE.	2·0	20	10	1·53	5·0
P.M. 3	·528	65·1	95	NE.	1·4	17	10		
„ 9	·509	61·5	78	N.	2·0	20	10		10·0
Mean ...	29·606	62·6	88·7		1·8	19	10·0		9·0

Evaporation 24 hours, 0·078.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 62·3.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ..... 66·5 | Sun—maximum ..... 98·6
Shade { Minimum ..... 54·8 | Grass—minimum ..... 51·0

Total rainfall from January 1st to September 25th, 38·27 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years—49·93 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1867. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	FOR 24 HOURS PREVIOUS TO 9 A.M. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ...	155	29·459	58·4	57	N.	1·6	2	66·5	50·5	1·23
GRAFTON ...	26	29·506	64.0	42	WSW.	4·0	0	72·0	58·0	0·29
NEWCASTLE ...	199	29·393	59·6	55	WNW.	4·0	2	68·4	53·1	0·09
SOUTH HEAD	267	29·287	56·0	67	WNW.	1·0	5	66·8	51·1	1·04
KIANDRA ...	4640	24·806	35·8	88	NNW.	4·0	10	43·5	30·8	0·48
DENILIQUIN ...	410	29·109	56·0	93	Calm	0·0	8	75·0	45·7	1·26

REMARK.—Kiandra, snowing.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	12·9	0·58 S.	5·48	5.54
MOON	10·38	8·2 N.	4·41 a.m.	3.53 p.m.
MERCURY ..	12·40	3 41 S.	6·14 a.m.	6.32 p.m.
VENUS	12·11	0·15 N.	5·56 a.m.	5·52 p.m.
MARS	13·51	11·27 S.	7·4 a.m.	8·3 p.m.
JUPITER	22·6	13·4 S.	3·15 p.m.	4·27 a.m.
SATURN	15.15	16 2 S.	8·14 a.m.	9·40 p.m.

Moon's age, 27·5 days.
High water at Fort Denison...a.m. 6·48; p.m., 7h. 10m.
GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The Statistical Register was laid upon the table by Mr. Docker, and, with some other documents, was ordered to be printed.

The Parramatta Factory-street Bill was read a third time and passed; and the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Gates on Public Roads Bill was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed for this day (Thursday).

Mr. HAY moved the postponement of the consideration of the Claims Against Government Bill, which was next on the paper, until to-morrow, and Mr. DOCKER moved as an amendment, until this day six months.

After brief debate the amendment was carried, and the bill thrown out.

A report was brought up from the select committee on the Presbyterian College Bill, and it was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

The Council adjourned until 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

IN the Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers in answer to questions said: In August last there was an application from the Bellinger to the Council of Education for copies of the Regulations, &c.; these were sent, but since then nothing had been heard; that there had been an application from the Bellinger for a lockup, &c., which would receive consideration of Government; that the application from the Bellinger for a pilot had been reported against by the Superintendent of Pilots; that the sewage from the Lunatic Asylum, Orphan School, and gaol at Parramatta would be discharged into deep water near Lennox bridge, and would cause no inconvenience; that one of the matters charged against Mr. Garrett, P.M. for Bourke, had been referred to that gentleman for explanation—the others were questions for the Supreme Court, and not for the Executive; that the Colonial Treasurer considered himself responsible for returns laid on the table by him, and that there had been an error of £282,801 15s. 6d. in the addition of the amounts realised by the sale of debentures and Treasury bills, upon which Mr. Thomson, the accountant, had offered some explanation; that it was not the intention of Government to establish District Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions at certain places in the Northern interior; that a sum of £500 had been placed on the Estimates for a bridge over the river at Bombala; and that a guarantee had been received from Gunnedah, and that the telegraph would be extended there when the bonds were signed.

Amongst the papers laid on the table were the documents relating to the appointment of special constables in the Southern district.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved the adjournment of the House, in order that he might comment on the error in the amount realised by the sale of debentures. No other member addressed the House on the subject, and the motion was put, and negatived.

The House went into committee, and Mr. MARTIN moved that it is expedient to raise a loan of £3,000,000 for railway purposes.

Before the question was put, Mr. Tighe and Mr. Robertson rose. The CHAIRMAN ruled that it was necessary that the question should first be put. The question was put, and then Mr. Tighe, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Robertson rose. Mr GARRETT called upon Mr. Robertson.

Exception was taken to this, it being stated that Mr. Tighe had first risen, and Mr. PIDDINGTON moved that Mr. Tighe be now heard.

Mr. GARRETT refused to put this motion as irregular; some discussion ensued, in which strong language was used, and in which Mr. WILSON accused the Chairman of unfairness.

Mr. FORSTER moved that the words conveying the accusation be taken down; but when taken down, they were not the words used, and the motion was given up.

After the matter had been very warmly contested on both sides of the House, Mr. WISDOM moved that the Chairman had ruled incorrectly, in refusing to entertain Mr. Piddington's motion. Upon this the House resumed, and this motion was referred to the Speaker.

Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WISDOM, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and Mr. ROBERTSON spoke to the question, and the SPEAKER ruled that as it was in the power of the House to overrule the Speaker's decision, and to decide who should address it, so a Committee of the Whole should have the same power.

The House again went into committee, when Mr. PIDDINGTON moved "That Mr. Tighe be now heard."

A very long and desultory debate now occurred, in which there were attacks upon the Opposition by the Government, and defence and recrimination on the part of the Government and its supporters. This was continued until half-past 11 o'clock. In the course of the discussion, Mr. HART moved as an amendment that Mr. Robertson be heard. This amendment was put, and lost on division by a majority of 24 to 18.

The original question, that Mr. Tighe be heard, was put, and carried on division by 24 to 19.

Mr. TIGHE then rose and said the House ought, in the first place, to decide what the extension should be, where it should start from, how the money was to be raised, and how the interest was to be met. Let them settle these points, and then they might consider the necessity for borrowing. In the meantime, it would be three years before the extensions to Goulburn, Bathurst, and Murrurundi were completed, and as one million would be sufficient for their completion, he proposed to limit the amount to be borrowed to the one million necessary for finishing the lines already authorised, leaving to some future session any additional amount that might be required for such an extension as should be agreed upon. He moved, as an amendment, that only one million be borrowed for the completion of the railway lines already sanctioned.

Mr. MARTIN opposed the amendment, and regretted to find that hon. members regarded this measure from a purely local point of view, instead of on its merits. It had been this feeling of localism that had always stood in the way of any great and comprehensive railway scheme whenever it had been proposed. Dealing with the arguments of hon. members opposed to this motion, he contended they were narrow-minded; and, pointing to the advantages derivable from railways, he showed that, by means of the wool she procured from the South-Western districts of New South Wales through her railway, Victoria was able to export more wool than Queensland and New South Wales put together, though her number of sheep was very much smaller. He dwelt with great force upon the advantages offered to the colony by an extension of the railway to the South, and pointed to the difficulties in the way of any extensive traffic by way of the West. The benefit he country would derive from such an extension might not probably be very large directly, but indirectly they would be incalculable from their number and extent. The line to the Murrumbidgee could be constructed more easily, more rapidly, and at less cost than any other; and though there might be some differences of opinion as to whether the point he had indicated should be that selected for the terminus, there could be none in regard to the advantage of connecting this fine river with the metropolis. He denied that this was to be regarded in any way as a party question, and if the Government had interfered in the proceedings of the early part of the evening, it had only been because they desired to put a stop to any bragging on the part of the leader of the Opposition. The Government still stood by its proposal, and it had been to show this that evening at this late hour that he had risen to give expression to his views. Though this proposal might not new be assented to, he was sure that a majority of the country was favourable to it, and would, before long, compel the House to deal with it, at a time, too, when, probably, money might not be obtainable upon such easy terms as at present.

On the motion of Mr. J. STEWART, the House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again to-day.

Messages from the Council were received, insisting upon its amendments in the Mr. St. Andrew's College Bill; and returning the Factory Street Enclosure Bill.

The House adjourned at twenty-two minutes past 1 until 3 o'clock this day.

MR. GARRETT, who has constituted himself the chief Parliamentary opponent of the postal rate on newspapers, can hardly claim much sympathy and support from a journal of which he has shewn himself an ostentatious enemy. There is no limit to the small tyranny which these champions of liberty would exercise. A forced contribution would not seem in any way unreasonable to impose upon a prosperous journal in order that it might feel that it was under a yoke, and that there were other parties besides capitalists and customers to be considered in the distribution of profits. On this last subject there has often been a considerable illusion. If the profits upon capital, in its ordinary application, were compared with the results of the most prosperous newspaper undertaking, we question whether the result would be favourable to the journalist. When it is considered that every sheet issued from the office, before a single stain is upon it, would cost in the ordinary market a sum nearly equal to its first price, it will be admitted that it is only in numbers that profit can be found. The daily expenses of a great journal are far beyond ordinary supposition. There are many hundreds of persons, we believe we may say more than a thousand, whose daily bread is directly or indirectly derived from the *Sydney Morning Herald*. All these have to be provided for, as well as the various material to be replaced in the progress of time, before any substantial profit can accrue upon a capital locked up in a property, perhaps, the least easily transferred. In describing the journalism of New York it is stated that some of the city papers only realise a profit by the enormous sale, and that the gain upon a copy can be represented only in fractions. When, therefore, it is thought that a public journal offers a fair object for heavy taxation, these facts should be taken into account, if indeed it is intended to deal with commercial enterprise on equitable principles, and not to reverse the doctrine of protection in the case of the diurnal Press.

Mr. GARRETT, of course, was interested in the success of his motion for the abolition of the postage. The weekly journals, unless those of very large circulation and of very distinct popularity, have to bear a considerable proportion of this impost. They cannot afford to offend their customers or to create any kind of difficulty in the course of their circulation. This is felt to be extremely hard in many of the country districts, where the use of the post is necessary to reach any place beyond the suburbs. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that great desire should be felt both by the weekly papers of the metropolis and those of the provinces, to liberate the Press from a charge which hinders circulation.

We have always stated that we do not consider the charge of postage is to be regarded as an injury. It is fair to say that the post renders a service equal to the payment which it receives. If it were the interest of the State to exact the demand, or even to double it, we do not know upon what principle it could be denounced as an injustice. What shall be free, and what shall be liable to charge in passing through the post, is a fair question for the Government, providing no private prejudice enters into the arrangement. We may regret the imposition of the charge, and wish for its abatement or removal, but we cannot see that we have a right to consider the profession of journalism in any way wronged. Admitting all this, we rise to very much broader facts connected with the postal charge upon newspapers. They are a great instrument of Government. They render an appreciable service. They are the chief medium of communication between the Legislature, the courts of law, and the people. They subserve the cause of charity and sympathy in a thousand ways. Considering the mischiefs of ignorance, as mere instructors of the community they are entitled to a high rank among humanising agencies. Whatever be the defects of many newspapers—and we have no doubt that they are subject to the common impeachments—still, upon the whole, we believe they have inculcated justice and truth in all that relates to the ordinary affairs of life. They will condemn tyranny and oppression. They will expose and denounce fraud and crime. They furnish often the only means of instruction and entertainment in parts of the interior where no communication is held with the outer world but by the Press. We believe that, even in a pecuniary point of view, Government is directly a gainer by the newspaper. Transactions in which it is either a buyer or a seller—whether it employs or contracts—are all facilitated and rendered more effective by the operation of the Press. Considering, then, what is done—that the newspaper shows the proceedings of the Parliament; that it expounds continually the principles of law by the reports of judicial proceedings; that it sets forth the rights and duties of Government and of the people under various aspects, and with various degrees of merit, but all more or less tending to an improved condition; that it transmits through the country accounts of frauds and the movements of the criminal classes, by which crime is prevented and detected; that it enables Government with more facility to conduct its various operations, by which expense is saved;—taking all these things into account it certainly has a claim for separate consideration. We do not know that we are so absolutely discharged from other reasons as to make them improper to enumerate. Is it nothing to a Government that when a great calamity befalls a population, a sum of £20,000 is largely contributed by the advocacy of the Press, so that the wants of the people are succoured in the only convenient way? Is it nothing to a Government that the various movements of philanthropy, which are dealing with sources of pauperism and crime, are exposed and ameliorated by the agency of societies which have no other chronicle? We think there are reasons which might have weight, even if it could not be proved that there were direct advantages conferred by the Press upon the State, and which cost the State nothing.

We have no doubt that the Ministers would be quite willing, if their financial position would admit it, to remove this impost. It is impossible to suppose that they are friendly to it, considered in the light of their former professions. These, however, are not binding in practice where men coalesce. There must be consent on both sides to forbear or to forego, and we are not going to run into the common places of abuse, because we know that some of the Ministers were opposed to the postage duty and argued against it. The time may not have arrived to remove the charge, but we hope that in any comprehensive scheme of finance, if impossible during the present season, this doubtful charge may be abolished, which is not equally detrimental to every newspaper, but which is a nuisance and a hindrance to all. The telegraph system offers facilities for impropriation which enable the smaller journals to live at the expense of the more vigorous and enterprising; but the postage each must pay for himself.

The remarks of Mr. FORSTER on the qualities of the Australian Press are such as we are always prepared to hear from that experienced politician. He has caught an ideal of a newspaper, which, though never realised either by himself or any other persons who have taken part in this branch of literature, has continually floated before his imagination. He wishes to see "a power"—a luminous body—suspended in the moral and political atmosphere, darting from its own pure and intense radiance the light of intelligence into every corner of our political system; now salient on the head of the COLONIAL SECRETARY; then dropping a beam upon the SPEAKER; shining upon the face of Mr. MACPHERSON, spreading its broad rays all over the Opposition and Treasury benches; and, in short, performing all the functions of an electric light, and so turning night into day. He would wish this power to be perfectly independent; in short, to live among the stars—to have no earthy objects, and no individuality touching upon the human! He would wish the luminous body to be sustained by its own resources, and to be able to defy all extinguishers. At the same time he would be sorry that there should be such a power in existence, except upon the condition that it shone with precisely those measured rays which might be adapted to his own scale of intelligence. This source of light, from which all is to descend, must be in exact optical accordance with himself. All this is very fine and very pretty, but the fact is a great newspaper is a great commercial undertaking, exceedingly sensitive and vigilant; always careful not to compromise that which is permanent for that which is ephemeral. It is thus that it will avoid all relations and all pursuits which are inconsistent with its own freedom—in short, sometimes with Mr. FORSTER; sometimes against him. From these causes we fear Mr. FORSTER's ideal newspaper is a long way off.

THERE is no country in the world more favoured by nature as respects inland navigation than the United States of North America. Rivers, lakes, and facilities for canals abound. Yet nowhere have railways been carried out with more vigour. The settlement of the far West has been due to these artificial roads. Ohio and Illinois could not possibly have been what they now are if the people had depended for transit upon rivers and ordinary roads. The railways have been absolutely essential to the thorough and continuously advancing occupation of the country. They have been pushed on even in advance of population, and have stretched from point to point, pioneering the way through forests and across prairies.

In Australia we have few rivers, and on the Sydney side none that penetrate any considerable distance from the coast to the interior. We are dependent almost exclusively on land transit and artificial roads. It may seem, therefore, that the construction of railroads should be with us, even more than with America, a matter of public concern—the instrument of progress—the pioneer of settlement.

In this comparison there is some truth and some error. It is certain that railroads must become our chief means of inland transit, and that no considerable population can ever be settled on the inland territory, except perhaps for the purpose of gold-digging, unless railways are provided to carry to the coast the produce of their industry. But before plunging the country irrevocably into ruinous or oppressive debt, under the impression that we are following a successful American precedent, it is necessary to see how far the circumstances in the two cases are really alike, and how far they differ.

And if we enter on such a comparison, we shall not fail to notice that, in the first place, the chief rural industry of America is agricultural, while that of Australia is pastoral. This makes a great difference as respects the traffic. The produce of a pastoral district goes down to the port once a year, and the stores go up, and the travellers are few because the population is scanty. Farmers cover the ground more thickly, and furnish traffic more or less all

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

WEDNESDAY.

It has been raining heavily and incessantly since Monday. The races were therefore postponed until Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next. The river Macquarie has risen considerably, and is still rising. Fears are entertained of another flood. If the river rises much higher the temporary bridge is in danger of being swept away.

MOAMA.

WEDNESDAY.

The Murray is flooded at Hopwood's, and the upper ferry is closed. The lower crossing-place opposite Echuca is open, but it is feared that this also will be stopped in a day or two.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.

A company is in course of formation for boiling-down sheep and extracting meat for exportation; the capital is £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.

The Governor presented the prizes won at the St. Kilda Artillery matches, last night.

Excellent auriferous specimens have been found at the Steiglitz diggings.

Heavy rains are injuring the wheat crops in the Learmonth district.

The Lady Robilliard, schooner, parted from her anchors at Portland, drove ashore, and became a total wreck. Crew saved.

The Legislative Council and Assembly have agreed to invite Prince Alfred to a dinner at the Parliament House.

No business doing except in geneva, in which there have been considerable transactions, owing to the new duties which come in force next month.

Weather cold and stormy, with heavy rain. The Yarra is bank high.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.

The Assembly has voted £25,000 for immigration purposes next year.

The framework of the bridge over the Torrens has been washed away by the flood.

Some splendid specimens of kerosene shale have been discovered at the Cornwall mine.

Business in the general import market is quite stagnant. The corn market is quiet, and there is no change in price.

The weather is still squally.

ARRIVED.—St. Magnus, from Newcastle.

EAGLE HAWK.—Our Brisbane Water correspondent states that, a few mornings ago, a large fish hawk was observed flying over the Court-house with something in its claws, which appeared too heavy for it to carry, and presently it dropped a live black fish, weighing more than two pounds, right in front of the Court-house door. It was one of the large common fish hawks, with the head and neck and under part of the body and wings white, and the upper part of the wings and back slate colour; the extremity of the tail rounded, the lower part white, and the upper part half black. It is a very handsome bird; the female, as in all the hawk tribe, being much the larger.

ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.—We regret to learn (says the *Western Post* of Tuesday) that the above reverend prelate met with an accident on his way to Rylstone last Friday. It appears that after leaving Havilah, the horse the Bishop rode became restive, and commenced kicking. The Bishop was eventually thrown from the saddle and injured his knee so severely as to be unable to ride with any comfort. Under these circumstances his projected visit to Windeyer, Hargraves, and Burrendong has been abandoned and he was to leave for Sydney at once.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—The Rocky River correspondent of the *Armidale Telegraph*, writing to that journal on the 18th September, says:—The monotony of the Rocky was delightfully disturbed last Saturday evening by Professor Parker and Miss Beaumont giving one of their entertainments in Watson's large room, Mount Welsh. It was well attended. I am sorry to have to add, the treat was cut short through the 'rowdyism" and disgraceful conduct of some parties who had been imbibing too freely at the shrine of Bacchus—the spirit infused bringing forth their innate blackguardism—exemplified in their jumping upon the stage, smashing candlesticks, entering the dressing-room of Miss Beaumont, &c., from which they had to be forcibly ejected.

PROPOSED ALTERATION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—Our Wallsend correspondent writes us word that a report is current in Wallsend that at a meeting of the coal owners held in Sydney last week, it was resolved to raise the price of coal to 16s. per ton from the 1st of January next. The advance, however, is to some extent to be a modified one. For coal shipped to intercolonial ports the price is to be 15s. per ton; but any company shipping coal for foreign parts and taking to the amount of 5000 tons from any one colliery will be charged 1d. less in the ton; for 10,000 tons 2d. less; for 15,000 tons 3d. less, and so on, a reduction of 1d. per ton being made for every 5000 tons up to 30,000 tons. Uncrushed coal is to be sold at 9s. per ton, nuts at 8s., and small coal at 3s. per ton.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

THE BUSHRANGERS ON THE BORDER.—The Hay correspondent of the *Pastoral Times* states, on the 18th instant, that there are a great many reports going about respecting the bushrangers' doings up the river; latterly they have been very hard pressed. I am informed that last Wednesday, about five o'clock, they were sitting in a hut at Bringagee head station, having something to eat, when they were disturbed by a party of police and gentlemen; the police, it is said, got hold of their saddles, and threw them in the river, and did all they could to capture them, exchanging several shots, and it is supposed one of the bushrangers was wounded, but they succeeded in getting away in the scrub. Since that they have been heard of over the river, being again well-mounted and armed, and have had another encounter with the police.—Word has just reached us that, on the 14th instant, the three bushrangers stuck-up an out-station belonging to Tubbo and took three horses. The number of the police on the look-out for them in this district is being increased, and it is likely that we shall hear of some sharp work amongst them. Constable Harper, belonging to this station, is said to have signalised himself greatly in the skirmish at Bringagee and elsewhere. Several leading gentlemen are out after the bushrangers.

ADMITTING BELLEMEY TO BAIL.—Bellemey, who was charged with poisoning his wife, was, after a lengthy investigation at the Melbourne Police Court, committed for trial on the charge of murder, but admitted to bail in two sureties of £250 each. On this proceeding the *Argus* of Friday last comments as follows:—Five hundred pounds sterling appears to be the price at which Melbourne magistrates value a human life—at least the life of a woman and a wife. We had some time ago to call attention to a serious abuse of one kind that Bellemey's case exemplified, and we have now to protest against a manifest misuse of legal power, not indeed, as on the former occasion, of an oppressive nature, but one so important in itself and in its possible consequences that we cannot allow it to pass unchallenged. Mr. Sturt and his brother magistrates, after a lengthy investigation into the evidence this time presented by the Crown against Richard Bellemey, consider that a *prima facie* case is made out against him, and commit him for trial on the charge of murder of the very worst description—namely, the murder of his wife, and her murder by poisoning. Taking this view of the case, it was their obvious duty to deal with him as they would with any other accused person whom they may send to stand trial for his life. They have no right to take a free-and-easy view of the Crown case, and possibly compound with themselves for some little hesitation they may feel, by dealing with him in a manner different from what they would with others in a similiarly serious situation. They take far too much on themselves. They are not entitled to thus pass judgment on the weight of the evidence, and, by anticipation, tell the jury who are to try the case that it is nothing very serious after all. Bellemey is to be tried, they say, for this dreadful crime on the 15th of next month. Meanwhile, however, he may go about his business, giving £500 security to come in on that day and be hanged if necessary.

THE LACHLAN BACK COUNTRY.—The track between the Lachlan and the Darling, via Booligal, some two or three hundred miles in length, is at times devoid of water, and life is at great risk in following it, although of late many have ventured to cross. It has been a topic of conversation here for years as to the best mode of remedying this chronic thirstiness of this part of the interior. It is now proposed to sink wells at distances along the route of some ten or twelve miles apart: but how to carry out this work to the best advantage is a matter of consideration to the torpid Government of Sydney. The way in which we are served by the Government, conservative or radical, is now pretty well known to all the intelligent men of these parts. It takes years to get the Government to vote a sum of money, and after that as many years to apply the sums when voted. The Hon. P. A. Jennings has succeeded in inducing the Government to make an effort to meet the evils to which the weary travellers are exposed. We hear that grants of land on favourable terms will be given to such persons as may be induced to settle down in the inhospitable parts of the country referred to. They will also be permitted to hold publicans' licenses, and their interests will be so far protected that they will not be opposed by any person holding a license for selling wine, beer, or spirits. Licenses will not be granted to shanties or opposition houses, and the parties accepting the conditions of the Government will have to erect substantial inns and keep them well. They will also be expected to keep good fenced-in paddocks. The scheme when carried out will, we trust, be found to answer the desired end. The Government is bound to do something to meet the evils complained of.—*Pastoral Times.*

MASSACRE OF A MISSIONARY AND SEVEN OF HIS PARTY IN FIJI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

IT is with deep regret that I have to transmit for your information the particulars of one of the most revolting tragedies that has been perpetrated in these islands since they have been brought under the influence of Christianity. For many years after the arrival of the Wesleyan Missionaries they were subjected to frequent insult, and at times they were placed in positions of imminent peril; but although they were in "deaths oft," not one of their number was ever struck down by any of the savages by whom they were continually surrounded. Now, however, when professed heathenism is all but abolished—now, when most people believe that a man may safely travel in any part of any one of these islands with perfect safety—now, when we hear that some Colonial assemblies are insulted when one speaks of the present cannibal state of some parts of Fiji, believing that such things are but customs of the past,—we hear in horrible detail the account of the murder of the late Rev. Thomas Baker, Wesleyan missionary, Shadrack Seileka, native assistant missionary, one catechist, and five students whilst on a missionary tour across the island of Viti-levu.

The perpetrators of the crime are the chiefs and people of a town called Ngangadetavatu, in the Navosa district, as nearly as possible in the centre of the island, and about three or four days' journey beyond the residences of the planters upon the Rewa river. This Navosa tribe is one about which little or nothing is known, it having no communication or political connection with the tribes on the coast; nor was their isolation ever disturbed by the presence of a European until Captain Jones, V.C., H.B.M. Consul of Fiji and Toga, slept in and passed through their town about two years ago, when crossing the island from south to north, in company with Mr. F. Hennings and two other gentlemen, whose names I forget, when, as it now appears, they only escaped an attack by leaving the town at break of day, and getting beyond the boundaries of the tribe before the arrival of those who had to assist in the plot.

Since the war of last year, many thousands of people in the interior of Viti-levu, which is the largest island in this group, have renounced heathenism and cannibalism, with all their attendant crimes, and their chiefs made formal application for teachers of Christianity, or else received them when requested to do so by the missionaries and catechists. Three years ago the late Rev. T. Baker was appointed by his brethren to live a few miles up the Rewa, to open the new mission station at Davuilevu, and to devote his time and energies to the benefit of the tribes in the interior. He laboured there with unflagging industry, frequently taking long and difficult journeys to visit the teachers under his care, and to endeavour to induce the tribes still farther in the interior to embrace Christianity. During these journeys he took frequent surveys of the Rewa, in most of its varied windings, from the notes of which he sketched out a chart of the river which, he thought, would be of considerable value in the opening out of the country to British enterprise.

In the annual district meeting of the missionaries, Mr. Baker applied for permission to visit the colonies for a year to recruit, which application was recommended by his brethren to the Conference and committee of the Wesleyan Missions, for their sanction. In the full expectation that he would have leave of absence in 1868, he felt exceedingly desirous to gain over to Christianity the few remaining tribes which are still heathen, as well as visit the different tribes of Viria, Soloira, Navunidakua, and Dawarau, which have lately wholly, or in part, embraced Christianity; and likewise finally revise his previous surveys, and be enabled to complete his chart of the river.

On the morning of the 13th of July he prepared to take his departure, but did not tell either his colleague, the Rev. Jesse Carey, at Rewa, or his wife, that he was thinking of making inquiries as to the possibility of his being able to cross right over the land to the westward, so as to arrive on the coast at Vuda. His reason for this will be afterwards shewn. He seemed more than usually cheerful and affectionate to all—his family and servants—and appeared to linger about to look upon everything. He then left, saying that he would be back again in ten days. That afternoon he arrived at Naikorokoro, about fifteen miles up the river from his abode. Here his crew and the native minister slept whilst he crossed over the river and stayed the night at Captain Moreton's, where he was kindly entertained. At this stage his crew began to have forebodings of evil, one of their number having had a remarkable dream, in which he saw a number of bodies cut up and presented at the front of a heathen temple.

On Sunday, the 14th, he went five or six miles further up the river, where he preached in Fijian, and afterwards to a small congregation of planters, who assembled in the house of Mr. Lee. In the afternoon he went to the town of Viria, where he preached in native, and slept the night.

Early on Monday morning, and shortly after he had started on his journey, he met a teacher of one of the towns in the neighbourhood, named Isaiah Nasekai. He at once requested Isaiah to go with him, as he would be a good guide when he approached the coast on the Vuda side. That afternoon he arrived at Navunimoli, where he arranged to leave his boat and strike inland; here he told the teachers under his direction, that if they heard that he had succeeded in pushing his way through to Vuda they were to take his boat home to Davuilevu.

Tuesday, the 16th, after some very heavy and fatiguing climbing all day long, he arrived at Toberua, in the Navunidakua district, where he slept.

On Wednesday, he arrived at Dawerau, and at once went to the principal chief of Namara, whose name is Waqaliqali. This place is one of the outposts of the mission; in it, and the neighbourhood, were stationed four catechists, to whom Mr. Baker had then come to counsel and direct, and from whom he expected to receive reliable information about the tribes beyond. Both Mr. Baker and the native minister preached here, and did not attempt to proceed further on the Thursday, on account of the wet weather. During his stay here, a chief of inferior rank came to him, and began in a very impertinent manner to make inquiries about the *lotu*, viz., Christianity. Mr. Baker very civilly replied; whilst, however, this heathen fellow was speaking, Waqaliqali entered the house, and took this man sharply to task for daring to speak to a missionary and a gentleman in that style. He also wanted to know his pedigree (than whom no one knew it better than Waqaliqali) so that he might judge if he were a gentleman, or had any right whatever thus to address a visitor. The fellow slunk out of the house in a rage, and it is strongly believed that he shortly after sent a messenger on to the next tribe to ask them to club the party should they proceed further.

Mr. Baker then asked the Chief Waqaliqali to take the party on to the next tribe, which proposal, however, the chief declined, saying that his father had been clubbed by the Navosa people, and that if he went he would in all probability share the same fate. He then asked Mr. Baker not to proceed further, as he felt sure that it would not be safe; but did not give any particular reason for urging this course—whether he suspected that the fellow to whom he had spoken sharply meant mischief or not cannot at present be ascertained—perhaps he did. He told Mr. Baker that he would consult his oracle, and would then know from it the result of the journey should they proceed. He therefore went off and shortly after returned with a few leaves of a shrub, which he placed between his belt and his skin, and at once commenced walking or trotting backwards and forwards at a great rate, with his hands clenched and his elbows working like a man walking a race against time. "If the leaf bit" him he was not to go, "but if it did not all was right." Presently he said "The leaf bites me greatly: we must not go!" At which Mr. Baker laughed, and said "Ah! that only means that *you* are not to go—it does not allude to us."

They were then asked to postpone their starting until Saturday, so that a feast of "yams and pork" might be provided for them on Friday. To this they assented, as it would be extremely uncertain where they would get any more food. This supply was given with all Fijian formality early next morning, after which Mr. Baker presented a whale's tooth, and asked that guides might be appointed to conduct him to the Navosa tribe. To us who have the advantage of subsequent events to enlighten us, we see that Waqaliqali's selection was in itself very significant of danger. He did not appoint men of his own tribe, but two who really belonged to the Navosa tribe, but who had been living for some time in his town. Of course, this was unknown to Mr. Baker, or he would not have failed to have taken it as a strong evidence of suspected mischief. The chief did, however, distinctly advise Mr. Baker to return without visiting the Navosa tribe when he received the whale's tooth; but even this would be lightly thought of after he had distinctly said his father had been killed there, and if he went that he would also be clubbed. Mr. Baker would attribute his anxiety to jealousy, and fear; for it is no uncommon occurrence for a chief to do all that he possibly can to stop a visitor when on his way to another tribe with which he was not on friendly terms, as it would detract from his own importance and proportionately raise his rival in the estimation of his people. So that those things which we now see as exceedingly suspicious and premonitory, would not be thought so by the late Mr. Baker with his extensive experience of the Fijian character. The same evening, Friday, the 19th, he wrote the following letter to Mrs. Baker, in which he explains his intentions; and we may infer that he thought but little of what the Chief had said, as he does not allude to it in either of his letters written to his wife and colleague:—

"I am here and have been two days now. We have had very wet weather until to-day, which has hindered us. I find we are about midway down the land, and have resolved to go all the way, now I am so far in. I had thought of this before I left you, but did not name it because I knew that you could not endure the thought of my going away for so long a time. But I have only decided this evening to go; and I do so because, first, I want to do the people good. And second, because I believe there is no great obstacle in my way; and thirdly, because if I do not go now I shall never go. [Alluding to his expected visit to the colonies and the probability that he would be sent to some other station on his return.]

"When you get this I shall be at or near Vuda, and shall come back by way of Nadroga and up the coast. In this way I shall not require a boat to go after me [as he could get a large canoe at Nadroga].

"You must cheer up, and pray for me. I am in my Master's work, and He will take care of me and mine. We are all in good spirits, and our feet are sound.

"We have preached twice here. I did so yesterday, and Shadrack has preached to-day. People are *lotoing* [embracing Christianity] all round, and there is only here and there a town that is not *lotu*.

"We start early in the morning for Navosa. I anticipate no difficulty except in this place. If they do not lotu I believe they will not venture to kill me.

"I think much about you and our little ones—especially Alice.

"If Navosa should lotu I will send another letter on by Nadroga, or any other way that may offer. I may be home by to-morrow week, July 27.

"I have found the people very kind so far." We hope to reach Navosa to-morrow, and if they *lotu* to spend Sunday there.

"There is no fighting anywhere now, so I feel that the 'coast is all clear.'

"Kiss the children for me—all of them—and tell them to pray for me.

"On Saturday (the 27th), let the boat be sent to Rewa, as I hope to meet her there then.

"Good night, my dear wife. God bless you all. Yours, &c., &c."

To his colleague he writes, "People are all *lotu*-ing, and I think Navosa is the last district we have to try with. Hope you will continue to pray for me. I do not fear the natives, and we hope to do them good. We are all well and kaukauwa" [strong].

The native minister wrote to his wife at the same time, but did not express any fears of danger.

Waqaliqali having provided the guides early on Saturday morning, the party took their departure from Namana for Gagadelavatu, the principal town belonging to the Navosa tribe. Waqaliquali and several others accompanied them for a few miles on the road, returning when Mr. B. halted for breakfast, after expressing his regret that he could not persuade them to return. After hard and rough walking they arrived at Gagadelavatu, at about 3 p.m., and almost immediately after sent a message to ask for an interview with Nakatakataimosi, the chief of the place. He, with several of his people, came out, and sat himself down upon a stone in the village court-yard. Mr. Baker at once went up to him with the native minister and shook hands with him, and when all were seated the native minister, according to Fijian custom, presented a whale's tooth, and asked the chief to embrace Christianity and to grant them permission to pass on to the next tribe. The old man took the tooth and said "As for the *lotu* I hate it. The path is yours in the morning!" By some it is said that he gave permission to pass through the land; but pointed to an axe and significantly said that "*that* was for the lotu!" Mr. Baker was then informed that H.M. Consul had stopped at this village, and that a pig had been killed for his entertainment. Upon hearing this Mr. Baker at once made up his mind to sleep there. After the meeting in the court-yard, the whole party went into the chief's house, and waited for any food that might be presented according to Fijian custom. Nothing, however, was given; Mr. Baker, therefore, sent a few yams out to be cooked, but the chief would not allow it.

The chiefs and people of the place crowded about them, and pressed them to talk; the native minister, therefore, urged them to lotu, and explained its requirements and advantages; they, however, replied by asking how many guns, and how much powder—how many pieces of print and axes would be given to them if they complied. They were asked to conduct their lotu so that the townsfolk might see them—the native minister, therefore, led Mr. Baker's party's evening devotions. After which they were left to themselves, and although footsore, weary, and hungry, they were all soon fast asleep.

It is said that the native minister's suspicions were aroused when he looked out of the door in the middle of the night and saw a number of men coming to the town from surrounding villages, for their torches could be seen all around. No one, however, thought of making their escape from the town in the night. Early in the morning Mr. Baker was astir, and looked over the country with his telescope, when it is supposed that he saw the natives excitedly moving about and engaged in other business than planting, for he said, "Boys, dress yourselves, and let us be off, for we shall be killed to-day!" When Mr. Baker had conducted their morning devotions—singing, reading, and praying—he stepped out again, whereupon the chief Nakatakataimosi came up and said, "Come, let us shew you the path to Vuda!" Mr. Baker called his party out, and when all were ready they took their departure, the chief leading the way with a small battle-axe in his hand, being closely followed by Mr. Baker. Shadrack Seileka, the native minister; Nemani Raqio, and Aisea Nasekai, catechists; and Sisa Tuilekutu, Taniela Raturesi, Josifata Nagata, Nafitalai Torau, Setereki Madu, and Josifata Nakecawa, who were students in the Circuit Training Institution under Mr. Baker's superintendence; these all followed on in single file. After proceeding thus for about 160 yards, Josifata Nagata saw a small bag belonging to the party in the hands of one of the heathen; he went to him and asked for it, when the man replied, "No, go on; I will carry it." Whilst Josifata was thus turned round, he saw the heathen coming rapidly out of the different houses with their guns and clubs, and hurrying likewise very suspiciously after them. He turned and ran, and, with a companion from the institution, who too was a few yards behind the main party, rushed past Aisea, the catechist, into the middle of the line, saying at the same time, "We are to be clubbed!" Aisea, who was carrying a small tin box upon his right shoulder, replied, "If we are, *that* won't save you!" which he had no sooner uttered than he was struck with a club from behind. The box, however, received the full force of the blow, and merely glanced against the left side of his head. He dropped the box, and rushed from the path. Mr. Baker turned round at once, on hearing the stir behind occasioned by the two boys running into the line from behind, and the noise of the blow upon the box, and with his right hand upraised, he said, "Don't run away;" or "Don't;" when the chief, who was immediately before him, turned sharply round at the same time, and struck him on the lower part of the back of the neck with hisaxe, and he fell dead upon the spot. The native minister, who was but a few yards or feet behind, stooped down over the body to kiss it, saying as he did so, "We will die together with our missionary," in which position he too was chopped down. The catechist Nemani was shot, and all the others, with the exception of Aisea and Josefati, were instantly dispatched. These men only ran a few yards, and then threw themselves down and crept under the long and decayed reeds, not daring to move lest the least rustle should betray their whereabouts to those who were diligently seeking them.

Aisea lay close until the murder was finished and the bodies were dragged off to the town, when all being quiet, he endeavoured to get away from the place, but had not gone many yards before he was seen by two women, who instantly gave the alarm to the men of the town, who rushed out at once and followed in the direction pointed out by the women; but Aisea, as soon as he was perceived, wisely doubled upon his pursuers and crept back to the town, and there lay concealed under the long grass and reeds not a great many yards from where the bodies were piled.

The two guides from Dawarau prepared to leave with Mr. Baker's party, but were stopped by the people of the town, and detained in the house, but in such a position as to be able to see all that transpired. They confirm the above particulars given me by the two men who escaped. The bodies, after being dragged to the town, were then stripped and thrown one on the top of the other—the late Rev. T. Baker being placed on the top. They were then formally presented to the god, and afterwards divided out to the different towns—three being kept for the chiefs and people of No-Gagadelavatu—two to the next town of importance, the remaining three to three separate towns. The guides were then sent off to report what they had seen.

Aisea, meanwhile, lay still close at hand, not daring to move throughout that long Sabbath day. From 8 a.m. until about 8 p.m. he was compelled to listen to that awful death-drum, and to the noise of their singing and dancing as they fiendishly rejoiced (*thibied*) round and insulted the bodies of the slain. He heard the clapping of the hands as the bodies were presented to the god, and again when they were given to those who received them on behalf of the chiefs of neighbouring towns. He heard, too, the chopping up of the firewood with which the bodies were to be cooked, and he dared scarce breathe, lest it should be perhaps used to roast himself. When all was dark and still he crept forth and made a circuit round the town until he came to the path over which he had passed with the murdered party only the day before. He says, "I did not then run fast, as I thought that my strength might fail me, as I had not eaten all day, and I knew that it would be a long time before I could again eat. The morning arose and I turned away from the path and sought a place of hiding. I found a cave and entered and slept. When it was again night I hurried off. I came to Namara, the town of Dawarau, and there met a little boy. I seized his hand and said, —'Tell me, now, are the teachers here or not?' He said, 'No.' I, therefore, thought that, perhaps Waqaliqali and the people here knew of the plot that was tied to kill the missionary, and if so, it would not be good for me to stay there. I went into the house of the teacher, I felt about for his mats and pots, and they were gone. The teachers are gone I said, so I must go too. I went into the house of the pots (kitchen) and there found two yams, these I grasped and ran. When the morning was nigh, I went again away from the path, and rubbed the sticks; they smoked, and I blew the spark and lit the fire and roasted my yams, and ate but one. I then went on again until I came to a town where the teachers are, and then I said, I live."

Josefati Nagata, who sprang out of the path at the commencement of the mischief, also hid himself under the dry reeds, and did not dare to stir until all was over, and darkness had set in. He several times heard them say whilst looking for him, "Some one go for a firestick, and let us burn the reeds;" but no one went for the light. He therefore escaped. One of the enemy, whilst thrusting his club among the reeds to raise them, stood for a short time upon his leg; but so well had Josefati buried himself that he was not even then noticed. This young man was wandering in the bush from Sunday until Thursday before he arrived at a Christian town; and when being brought home in a canoe he was wrecked, and again narrowly escaped with his life.

As yet it is uncertain as to the cause of the murder, and it is likewise uncertain how far the plot was known. Reliable information has been obtained that a chief of an influential tribe sent some months ago a club to the various tribes which Mr. Baker visited, and asked them to murder any who might attempt to cross over the land. Whether it has been done to stop the further advance into the interior of white settlers, or is an attack upon Christianity by the heathen, or is a challenge to Thakobau, cannot yet be satisfactorily ascertained. The two latter reasons appear the most probable. For all those tribes look upon the advance of Christianity into their territories as a political confiscation of their power, land, and persons by the influential tribes on the coast. For these reasons the *lotu* is opposed by the heathen, and not, as in many other heathen countries, because it is an attack upon the gods and worship of the people. The heathen Fijian is almost without a religion, for they have no faith in those whom they call gods. So that, when the old chief replied to Mr. Baker that he hated the *lotu* he meant that he hated the authority and power of the people of Bau and Rewa. In fact he is reported to have said that he "had the fork with which he was going to eat Thakobau's tongue."

Messengers from Rewa have made application to this Navosa tribe through other tribes with which they are friendly, for any of the bones, clothes, &c., of the murdered party; but the reply sent back was that "they did not know Rewa or Bau, (which implied too that they did not care for Rewa and Bau) and they would not give up anything upon which the friends of the murdered might 'place their hatred upon' [*macai ira*] and so bewitch them." Meaning by that, that if they parted with anything formerly belonging to Mr. B., his friends could so bewitch them as to cause the death of all concerned in the murder.

H. M. Acting Consul J. B. Thurston, Esq., has applied to the chief (viz., Thakobau), for the production of the murderers of a British subject, and he (Thakobau) has promised to do his utmost to secure them. Preparations are now being made to send an army into the interior to punish all the tribes concerned in the affair. The white residents have held meetings and have resolved to assist the chief by furnishing him with arms and ammuition, and personal service if he required it, but that he respectfully declines.

The different mission families have passed through severe trials lately. Within a month after holding their annual meeting, which commenced in the second week in June, several deaths occurred. Upon the return of the Rev. J. Robson to Lakemba, he found that his child had died and was buried, there being no one to read the burial service. The Rev. J. Rooney returned to Bua, and within a week he had to consign to the tomb his beloved wife and infant child. Death then entered the family of the Rev. W. Moore, the chairman of the district, and took away his youngest child. Immediately upon the burial of which the news arrived of the murder of the Rev. T. Baker. Sincere sympathy is felt and expressed by all the white residents for them; for difficulties seem to surround them and darkness hangs over them. By all accounts, however, their work was never in a more prosperous state, their difficulties being chiefly the want of men, both missionaries and catechists.

CASE UNDER THE SCAB ACT.—At the Cooma Police Court, Mr. Henry P. Dunn, travelling with 20,000 sheep from Queensland, was summoned by Ephraim Howe, inspector of the Albury district, before Messrs. R. Kerr, R. Brown, and R. Lowes, J.P. The charge was that he had travelled from the Albury district, that being a district adjoining the colony of Victoria, which had been notified as being infected with scab, without having obtained a certificate from an inspector before so doing, in contravention of the 40th clause of the "Disease in Sheep Act of 1866." Mr. Robertson, from Deniliquin, appeared for defendant, and pleaded not guilty. The witnesses examined in support of the charge were—the inspector prosecuting, and Mr. Farmer, patrolling inspector. The latter gentleman proved that he had seen the sheep in the Albury district and afterwards in the Deniliquin district, and had heard the defendant admit to Mr. Hay, a sheep director, that he had come from the one district to the other, without having obtained a certificate; that he believed he was liable, and wondered what the fine would be; Mr. Hay said it might be from £5 to £50. Mr. Robertson addressed the Bench, arguing that the 40th clause only applied to sheep permanently depastured in the border districts, and not to travelling sheep merely passing through them; he pointed out a fatal omission in the case for the prosecution—that the *Gazette* containing the notification of Victoria being an infected colony was not put in. The Bench, after retiring for half an hour to consider, dismissed the case on the three following grounds.—1st. That there was no evidence of the notification in the *Gazette* of the colony of Victoria being an infected colony. 2nd. That no evidence had been adduced to show that the defendant had been called upon to produce his certificate. 3rd That they were doubtful whether travelling sheep merely passing through border districts could be considered as sheep starting from such districts, and as requiring a certificate. Costs were applied for, but not allowed, the prosecution being on behalf of the Government.—*Pastoral Times.*

INDURATING SANDSTONE.—The English patent of Mr. W. J. Barton for indurating sandstone has (says the *Ballarat Courier*) long been held by a gentleman in Victoria, who has had no opportunity of applying it hitherto, in the absence of any quarry of easily-worked stone. Lately a quarry of porous stone has been discovered in the vicinity of Buninyong, and experiments of the most satisfactory character have been made. It is said that this stone, when indurated under the process named, is more durable than any other stone found in Victoria; that it can be supplied at a far lower price than bluestone, and that it will bear an excellent polish, and thus be available for the manufacture of mantelpieces, tombstones, and a host of other things, for which Victoria now possesses no suitable stone.

BODY FOUND.—On Friday night, says the *Pastoral Times*, news came in from Forest Creek that the body of the missing coloured girl, Susannah Symons, has been found in a waterhole, about a quarter of a mile from the hut where she resided. No particulars are to hand, so that we are still in the dark as to whether there has been foul play or not.

Some surprise (observes the *Argus*) has been occasioned by the non-appearance of Mr. Stutt in his place in the Assembly, especially as it was understood that, in accordance with the usual custom, he would second the address in reply to his Excellency's speech. It was, however, very generally rumoured yesterday that no two hon. members of the Assembly could be found who were particularly anxious to have the honour of introducing the proprietor of the City Buffet to the notice of the Speaker.

ELOQUENT.—A Yankee orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed, "I guess there ain't a man, woman, or child in the house, who has arrived at the age of fifty years, but what has felt the truth thundering through their brains for centuries."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool; at the Victoria Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle; at 3 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

T. DAWSON.—At Ellis and Co.'s Depot, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

J. T. BRYAN.—At Fullagar's Yards, Fat Cattle.

W. TINDALE.—At J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Manchester, Goods, Clothing, &c.

J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Porter, Claret, Cheese, Sardines, Starch, Sauces, Biscuits, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At the Marine Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Lease, License, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c.

R. PEEK AND CO.—On the Premises, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, at 11 o'clock, Office Furniture, Counter, Desks, &c.

T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Leasehold Premises in Bowman-street, Pyrmont; at half-past 11 o'clock, Book Debts, in the Estate of Mr. R. Iredale.

J. DEVLIN.—At Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MORT AND CO.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

GRISDALE AND M'DONNOUGH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Blacking; at half-past 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Clothing, Furniture, &c.

MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Medicine Chest, Books, Pictures, Clothing, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

J. W. CARNE.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Cow, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Lucerne Hay.

N. W. RAVEN.—At his Yards, at 10 o'clock, Cows and Springers, Calves, Pigs, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows; at 12 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Maize, Lambs, &c.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, &c.

BRADLY AND CO.—On the Premises, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture and Effects.

BUTLER AND HOSKINS.—At the Railway, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cows and Springers; at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Lambs, and Poultry.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PROPOSAL FOR A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—A meeting, called by circular, of persons favourable to the establishment of a public school at Windsor, under the Public Schools Act of 1866, was held in the Presbyterian schoolroom, Macquarie-street, on Monday afternoon last. Mr. William Walker, M.L.A., was called upon to preside. Having stated the object of the meeting, he expressed his desire to see a Public school established at Windsor, and remarked that it was a subject of wonder that so old and populous a place had not moved in the matter before. Mr. A. S. Forbes, Inspector of Schools for the district, being present, addressed the meeting, pointing out the steps to be taken for accomplishing the object in view. He said he believed there were about five hundred children in Windsor, and only school accommodation for three hundred and fifty; so that there was plenty of scope for the establishment of a Public school. The Rev. David Moore next addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of proceeding with the undertaking. Mr. James Ascough, J.P., then moved,—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable and necessary that a public school should be established at Windsor, and this meeting pledges itself to promote the undertaking by all the means in its power", which was seconded by Mr. J. Byram, and carried. Mr. James Dick then moved, and Mr. Blanchard seconded, "That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, viz.; The Rev. D. Moore; Messrs. W. Walker, M.L.A.; J. Ascough, J.P.; W. Beard, jun., J. Mills, James Miller, H. Robinson, E. O. Nicholas, and H. Moses; and that Messrs. J. R. Byram and J. Dick be joint secretaries." Carried. A subscription list was then commenced, when upwards of £50 was subscribed towards the object intended. Mr. Robert Dick was unanimously appointed treasurer, and it was resolved to petition the Government for a grant of a suitable site. The meeting then separated.

BRISBANE WATER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

INQUEST.—An inquiry was held by the Police Magistrate on the 19th instant, at a farm called the Reserve, situated on Mangrove Creek, in this district, on the body of a little girl named Matilda Ann Watkins, aged seven years. James Watkins, being duly sworn, stated that he was the father of the deceased, and resided on his own farm, called the Reserve; that on the day previous, the 18th instant, about half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while he was ploughing he heard screams proceeding from some of his children, who were about 150 rods from him; he ran up and found the deceased's clothes on fire; the whole of the lower part of her dress was burnt off her, and he pulled off the remainder of her clothes at once; she was dreadfully burnt—her whole body except the feet and the lower part of her face and neck; he sent for the doctor at the M'Donald River at once, and did everything he could for his child; putting oil on her body gave her a little relief, but she gradually sank and died at dusk; the doctor did not come until midnight. Sarah Jane Watkins stated on oath, that she is eleven years old, that she and her two sisters were working in the bush collecting cornstalks into heaps; that she had come out to work before her sisters, who were some distance from her; that she did not see the fire near them, and the first thing that attracted her was the screams; she tried to put out her sister's burning clothes, but could not do so; Harriet Elizabeth Watkins stated on oath that she is ten years old; he and her sister Matilda came out together; that she lighted the fire, having been told by her father to burn the stalks, that she saw her sister's dress catch; as she was turning round from throwing stalks on the fire, when her sister caught fire, they ran towards their other sister, screaming. Finding—"Died from the effects of burning."

SMALL DEBTS COURT.—The court held this month was the largest that has been for a long time. There were thirty-one cases, seventeen of which were defended.

There has not been much to do in the police court lately, and what cases there have been possessed only local interest.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DENILIQUIN.—The *Pastoral Times* of Saturday states:—News of heavy rain and thunderstorms come in from all quarters. Last Sunday afternoon, at Deniliquin, rain came down, accompanied by thunder and lightning; Monday, also, was cold and rainy. Since then the sky has brightened, and now we have it fine and warm.

GUNDAGAI.—A correspondent of the *Adelong Times* writes on the 18th instant:—We have had another slight rise in the river in consequence of which the punt has not been

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

APPEAL IN LUNACY.

IN RE MACKENZIE BOWMAN.

The argument in this case was resumed and concluded. It was an appeal from a decree by his Honor the Primary Judge in Equity, dismissing, with costs, certain exceptions to the Master's report, recommending the removal of Mrs. Anna Maria Smith from the office of committee of the lunatic's person, upon the ground of her not having taking due care of him, of her not having expanded the money allowed for his maintenance (£1000 a year), and of her not accounting satisfactorily for the application of this money. The application which led to the Master's report was made at the instance of the lunatic's brothers; the present respondent (and committee of the lunatic's person) being his aunt. The affidavits were very voluminous, relating wholly to the management of the respondent's establishment, in reference to the lunatic, to his general treatment, and to various family matters.

Sir William Manning and Mr. Gordon appeared in support of the appeal; the Atterney-General and Mr. Owen in support of the decree; and Mr. Williamson for the Crown.

There was a question at the outset as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to entertain this appeal. This, however, was decided in the affirmative; and all the evidence in the case was very fully argued upon.

Their Honors reserved judgment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of John Collins, a third meeting. Five debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Edward H. O'Neill, a third meeting. Six debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and three tenders for the purchase of the assets in the insolvent's shop. The official assignee was directed to accept the tender of Mr. White. The meeting adjourned until the 2nd October.

In the estate of William Davidson, a third meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Ellen Blake, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of John M'Carthy, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent amended his schedule and was examined by the official assignee.

In the estate of John Stephens, a single meeting. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture, tools of trade, and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Berrard Gates, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent was not in attendance.

In the estate of Peter Rester, an adjourned single meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Stephen Nutter, an adjourned single meeting. No directions were given.

SURRENDER.

Robert Sterne Tighe, of Miller's Forest, farmer. Liabilities, £309 10s. 6d. Assets, £77 5s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, September 26.—At 11: Motions for confirmation of plans of distribution: by Mr. Mackenzie.—Charles Lawrence, 5s. 9 3-16d. in the pound; Charlotte M'Crossen, 4s. 4 11-16d.; Nelson Lawson, (second plan) 6 5-16d.; by Mr. Humphery.—Hugh E. Dewar, 8s.; Owen Smythe, 2s. 8½d.; Francis E. Davis, 20s. Motions on rules nisi for compulsory sequestration.—Blomfield and others v. Charles Colwell the younger, John Campbell v. Burns and Anderson. Motions for ratification of creditors' directions in the estates of Michael Casey, John Briant, and John Lublin.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, September 26.—At 10: Thomas J. Le Breton, William Chisholm, deceased, first. George Wilson, Joseph Matthews, special.

Friday, 27.—At 11: John Kline, Daniel Regan, Patrick Purtell, third. Frederick Bond, Edwin Gee, Richard Brown, Charles Waterhouse, Michael Rindon, single. *At Mudgee*: James Jupp, single. *At Bathurst*: James S. Home, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, October 1.—At 11: Joseph Windred, William Henry Aldis, Sibert, Russell Blacket, Frederick Kosten, Robert Aitken and John Collins, George Thomas Heydon, James Bell Stein, George Haines, Henry Moon, William Henry Gordon, Thomas Cowper, William Druitt, Nelson Lawson, George Potter.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Murphy, Cohen, Chapman, Hughes, Renwick, and Powell.

Seventeen prisoners were brought before the Court. Of these, six were discharged, and one was remanded.

Ah Sum, a Chinese, was charged with being an idle and disorderly person. The charge was stated, and defendant, when called upon to plead, made the signs which are usually received as equivalent to a declaration of inability to understand what is said. Constable Napier deposed that between 9 and 10 o'clock last night he apprehended the prisoner in the bush, near the Bark Hute, Liverpool Road, as an idle and disorderly person; he has no lawful visible means of support, but wanders about the bush, and gets his living by thieving, and was once convicted of being on premises for an unlawful purpose; he had in his possession some matches, a knife, and some empty bags; he can speak the English language well. Prisoner was called upon for his defence, and repeated his gesticulation. Failing to satisfy the Bench that he has lawful means of support, prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

The same prisoner was then charged with having been for an unlawful purpose on the premises of Mr. Cohen, of Burwood, J.P., for the purpose of committing a felony. Mosely Moss Cohen, a Justice of the Peace, deposed that about 2 a.m. of a day in April last the prisoner was on his premises, in a building near his house; rain was falling at the time; before he (Mr. Cohen) could dress himself the prisoner left; fruit and other property he could have taken was in the room; on a previous occasion witness saw prisoner in his pantry; he missed nothing on either occasion. Mr. Carroll, as *amicus curiæ*, submitted to the Court that this evidence is not sufficient to justify the charge by Mr. Cohen, no doubt the prisoner was on the premises as was evidence Cohen, and was a trespasser, but unless he commit a felony the of his having been there with intent. The prisoner was prosecution must fail to the felony to be imprisoned and kept found guilty, and was sentenced, in addition to the former to hard labour three months.

John Wrightington was charged with assault. James years of age, deposed that he lives with his Bastian in Union-street, and defendant is a next door neighbour; about mid-day of the 5th September he was sitting on the footpath, about three yards from defendant's door, nursing his mother's baby, and looking at some boys playing marbles, when defendant came from his house and struck him on the back with a broom handle; he (witness) told him that he had better not strike him again; he did strike him again, the second blow being on the arm, and more severe than the first; he has felt the effects of those blows ever since, and has been attended by Dr. Wright in consequence. Amelia Bastian, mother of James Bastian, deposed that on the morning of the 5th her son was in good health; she heard him crying, and went out to him; he complained of defendant having beaten him, and became so unwell that she thought it necessary to call in Dr. Wright; she spoke to defendant about what her son had told her, when he laughed at her, and said that he would do it again. To pay a penalty of 40s, with 6s. 6d., and 21s. professional costs, or to be imprisoned seven days. Mr. Carroll conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Thompson appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Joseph Lincoln was charged with drunkenness, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. He was charged also with having, after his apprehension, but still being drunk, made use of obscene language, and with having wilfully damaged the constable's uniform coat. He alleged that he knew nothing of the matter, but supposed he might as well plead guilty. He was ordered to pay 10s., or to be further imprisoned seven days for the obscene language; and in respect of the constable's coat to pay 5s. damages, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Catherine Johnson and Catherine Jones were sentenced to be imprisoned one month as vagrants.

Francis Cook was fined 10s. for riotous behaviour, and James Johnson was fined 20s. for making use of obscene language.

On the summons paper were nine cases, of which two were dismissed, one was postponed, five were struck out, and in one a warrant was granted for the apprehension of the defendant. Charles Powell was charged with having assaulted Ann Arnold. Complainant deposed that on the 5th August she spoke to defendant about his having pulled down some bills posted upon her premises, when he pushed her violently against a post, whereby she was very much hurt. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Day, and Levey have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. H. H. Voss and Evans.

Thomas Stanton, for being drunk and conducting himself in a disorderly manner, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s.; in default, to be sent to gaol for seven days.

William Henderson, landlord of the Prince Albert Hotel, William-street, appeared on summons, charged with keeping his licensed house open for the sale of liquor at an illegal hour, and was fined 40s., and 6s. 6d. costs.

In an assault case of Henry Pittman v. Charles Peters, the defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of 5s., with 6s. 6d. costs.

William Holtz, a seaman of the barque Alice Cameron, was sent to gaol for three days for disobedience of orders.

FATHER FISCHER.—It is feared that Father Fischer, the spiritual director of the unfortunate Maximilian, has shared the fate of the Emperor. This priest conveyed to Marshal Bazaine the last letter which the Emperor wrote to the French commander, but the latter refused even to read it. Father Fischer was the son of a butcher at Ludwigsburg, in Wurtemburg, and was brought up as a Protestant, but forsook his old religion and became a priest in the Roman Church. He was made chief priest by Maximilian, but, at the Emperor's special request, he entered into his private service and acted as his secretary. He remained with the Emperor, except during the time that he went to Rome to arrange the concordat.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register*, July 20.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the committee of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange yesterday, Mr. J. L. Montefiore in the chair. The following members were also present:—Messrs. J. Alger, J. Powell, E. Chapman, R. Molineaux, J. Keep, J. S. Willis, and G. Thorne. A report from the sub-committee on the subject of ad valorem duties was received, as follows:—

"In considering the question of the action of ad valorem duties on the trade of New South Wales, this committee has directed its attention mainly to the statistical information furnished by the Government for the years 1865-66. The statistics for 1866 not being yet published, the information used in this report cannot be regarded as strictly official until laid before Parliament; but by the consent of the Collector of Customs, reference to the manuscript has been allowed. It will be seen that any arguments based upon the figures quoted can hardly be looked upon as conclusive in proving all the disadvantages of duties ad valorem; but the committee is certainly of opinion that the experience of persons connected with mercantile pursuits will be in favour of the assumption that no improvement of a lasting character can be expected so long as those duties continue, while it is equally certain that the tendency has been, from within a few months of the imposition of those duties, to divert trade from its ordinary channels, to build up the prosperity of other places possessing inferior natural position and advantages, and the taking from New South Wales a prestige belonging to the colony as being first established, and having given off from her own inherent vitality the material from which other settlements have been formed. Your committee does not pretend to arrogate legislative functions; they feel that the people, by their representatives, must tax the community; and that in the wisdom of the legislative body must remain for good or ill the right to declare the principles upon which the taxation of the colony shall depend. Yet it is believed that a respectful review of the condition of trade will be received and carefully considered whenever the general principles of taxation in their relation to the interests of the colony shall be debated. Apart from other considerations, the frequent alterations made in the Customs tariff are highly objectionable, and have always been attended by a disorganisation of trade, tending to destroy that confidence which should, in the opinion of the committee, be fostered in the operations of shippers, giving instability to a market so far removed from the great centres of commerce, and inspiring those who would willingly trade with us with a feeling of doubt as to the possibility of their ventures being subjected to taxation, imposed at uncertain periods, and possibly closing the market against them, or so materially acting to their prejudice as to make them hesitate to have dealings with our port. The collection of package duties commenced on the 25th May, 1865, and the ad valorem duties on the 21st December in the same year. The total value of imports for the year 1865 was £9,928,925; for the year 1866, £8,867,071. The Registrar General, in his report for the year 1865, reported the value of goods from Victoria as close upon two millions, gold included, which was returned as value, £1,054,408. The value of goods imported from Victoria for 1866 gives total £1,399,511, gold included, to value of £928,279; the difference in the value, therefore, stands (deducting gold in both instances), thus: Imports, merchandise—£945,592 for 1865, against £471,232 for 1866; a decrease for the latter-named year of £474,362. The report gives the imports from Queensland as over a million for 1865, against £614,983 for 1866, gold for 1865 being valued £85,887, and for 1866 £127,296, leaving the imports in the first named year at £914,113, against £487,687 for 1866.

"The Customs revenue collected for the present year to the 31st August amounted to £491,432, of which £71,672 was collected by ad valorem duties. Under favourable circumstances it may be assumed that the Customs revenue for the year will reach £737,000, against £765,500 for 1866. The ad valorem collections to 31st August of this year amount to £71,672; and, taking as in the case of the revenue gross, an average of the first eight months, the amount will probably reach £107,508, against £156,350 for 1866. It is believed that these calculations are based upon the most favourable view, and that it will be found that the decrease will be much greater than those figures appear to disclose.

"The whole amount of ad valorem duty collected during the year 1866 was £156,350, giving an equivalent declared value of £3,127,000, leaving the difference in value upon the whole imports of the colony, viz., £5,740,071, to represent goods not charged with duties ad valorem. For the present year, taking the figures given in another part of this statement, the ad valorem duties being estimated at £107,508, upon a value of declaration of £2,150,160, represent a decrease in the import value of £976,849 against the previous year.

"The tendency of the ad valorem system is to paralyse industry and prevent the growth of manufactures. Workshops, on a scale hitherto unknown in this colony, are springing up; and it is known that any kind of work requiring expensive and complicated machinery can be performed, Yet the machinery used is subject to taxation, and almost all the material. Iron shipbuilding is discouraged by the duty on imported iron, tools, &c. An instance in illustration will explain the disadvantages of this mode of taxation in their effects upon the mechanic and artisan.

"A few weeks since, in a sister colony, an iron-frame steamship was imported, which it was intended to set up; but in consequence of the tariff restrictions, communication was made with New South Wales to ascertain if the work could be performed in Sydney. The Government of New South Wales upon being moved in the matter, consented to the ship being built nominally 'in bond,' thus saving the ad valorem; but the package duty of one shilling for every three cwt. of iron used was insisted upon. Subsequently the Government of Victoria consented to build the vessel 'in bond.' If we had not been hampered with a duty of five per cent. there would have been no question about the matter, and the vessel would have been constructed in the workshops of New South Wales. With these restrictions it will be clear to every person that no defensible principle is contained in ad valorem duties as levied in this colony. When it is known that a vessel may be imported fully equipped, and sold in the harbour of Port Jackson without paying one shilling of Customs taxes, but in the case of a vessel built in the colony, the iron, paint, ironmongery, and every article to the tools, of workmen, are subject to a duty of five per cent.

"Again in the case of vessels, new, or requiring repairs, every sheet of metal, the felt, nails, &c., pays five per cent. duty to the revenue. Vessels arriving here for repairs, finding the price of material increased, have left the port; pitch, oakum, felt, and such materials used in this port for the repairs of ships being subject to this tax. The printer and newspaper proprietors are charged duty for their type, ink, paper, &c., while imported books and newspapers are admitted without tax.

"Ad valorem duties are especially unequal, when it is considered that the principal articles of consumption are taxed by weight or measure, and in some instances to the extent of three times their cost, while articles charged at value are admitted at five per cent."

"It is recommended by your Committee that the foregoing be embodied in a memorial to the Legislative Assembly."

The following petition to the Legislative Assembly, praying for the abrogation of ad valorem duties, was adopted, and ordered to be left at the Exchange for signature by the commercial community:—

"To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales,

"The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, and others engaged in commercial pursuits,

"Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners deem the present an opportune moment to draw the attention of your honorable House to a review of the entire system of taxation of New South Wales, more particularly with reference to the *ad valorem duties*.

"That in January, 1866, the Chamber of Commerce of this city presented a petition to the Legislative Council against the imposition of these duties, pointing out that they would prove ruinous to the trade and commerce of the port of Sydney.

"That your petitioners have had the opportunity of watching the working of the Act, and believe that all the disadvantages anticipated have been realised, and respectfully draw the attention of your honorable House to the great falling-off in the intercolonial trade, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, is entirely due to the action of ad valorem duties.

"That it is proposed to your Honorable House to render more stringent the law that imposes ad valorem duties, the tendency of which to increase immorality was acknowledged in the Financial Statement of the Colonial Treasurer; but your petitioners respectfully submit, that while such a course of action will increase the number of offences in our penal code and largely augment commercial demoralisation, it will be totally inadequate to the end in view; for the principle of ad valorem duties is to offer a premium to the dishonest trader—legislation in other countries having invariably proved ineffectual to guard against fraud in the revenue under a similar impost.

"That your petitioners observe that all enlightened modern legislation is opposed to the increase of Customs duties, and believe that the public credit would be more effectually sustained, and the taxation of the colony be placed upon a more equitable basis, if resort were had to direct taxation.

"That your petitioners therefore humbly intreat your honorable House to repeal the Act imposing ad valorem duties, and to devise a more equitable mode of raising revenue.

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

"Sydney, 25th September, 1867."

We, *Building News*, read that Dr. Jacobsen, of Hamburg, has invented a new whitewash, which is said to be as durable as paint, and very beautiful. He dissolves 50 parts of glue in 150 parts of water. He then adds two parts of a solution of caustic soda, specific gravity 1·34, and boils. A flocculent precipitate separates, which may, however, be disregarded. When the above mixture has cooled, he adds 50 parts of commercial water-glass solution, and then stirs in enough oxide of zinc to give a proper consistence for painting. If necessary, the mixture must be passed through a mill to make it smooth. This composition, it is said, is well suited for either wood, metal, or brickwork. Two coats should be laid on, and when they have perfectly dried, a solution containing 10 per cent. of chloride of zinc should be applied. This will give a beautiful gloss, and great durability to the composition.

THE RAILWAY EXTENSION LOAN OF £3,000,000.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—To those who watch the various phases of colonial politics, without actively, or at least prominently participating in them, it must occasion some little surprise that no public expression of opinion beyond that of the Press has yet been given which might assist honourable members of the Assembly in arriving at a decision upon the momentous financial project the Ministry have submitted to their vote. This may be partly due to the anæsthetical properties of the Budget speech which, by its eloquent casuistry, has somewhat *lazed* the public mind, has raised dazzling visions of British capitalists rushing with their gold to fill our empty coffers; of greatly enhanced agricultural prosperity; of a perennial stream of emigrants with "money in both pockets;" and of a second millennium for the "unemployed;" but alas, as the opium-eater wakes from his illusion, so does our enchantment cease upon a close analysis of the *eventualities* of this financial proposal, based upon the principle of common sense and ordinary prudence. The arguments of both the Premier and Treasurer in favour of this railway extension loan, which will increase our indebtedness from upwards of eight to more than £11,000,000, are based upon the grounds that no additional taxation will thereby be required, and that it will be in its incidence self-remunerative. Let us examine this postulate more minutely. We learn from the financial statement that on the 31st December next there will be an estimated surplus of £250,000, the accumulated savings of three years, to be added to which is a sum of about £104,000 unexpended balances of Treasury bills and short-dated debentures, in all £350,000—to meet a debt of £598,006 falling due in certain proportions respectively on the 31st December next, and 1st January and 31st December, 1868—the deficiency, in round numbers, £250,000, to be raised by the issue of Exchequer Bills, having a 12 months' currency at 6 per cent., and renewable less the amount paid off out of the *surplus revenue* accruing *after* the year 1868, until the whole debt is extinguished. Therefore it must be borne in mind that the *surplus* revenue of 1869 and succeeding years will be pledged to the liquidation of these bills, for the next year the surplus revenue is estimated by our sanguine Treasurer at £210,000, the whole of which (should the railway extension loan be sanctioned) is to be applied to the payment of the year's interest of that debt, £150,000, and the first instalment of its sinking fund, £60,000. After 1868 this interest is to be met out of the additional revenue anticipated by the increase of squattage rents, and the sale of land orders, &c., under the Land Bill about to be reintroduced into Parliament. For the annual instalment to the sinking fund provision has *not yet* been specified—thus, *should the revenue* equal the Treasurer's expectations things are to go on smoothly and pleasantly until the railway shall become either in whole or part remunerative. But, oh, these "ifs"—these hypotheses—these assumptions, how thickly they are interspersed throughout the Budget speech. One can hardly read half a dozen lines without stumbling on the potential "may," and the subjunctive "if," which creates such an unpleasant feeling of doubt and distrust in the reader's mind, and tends so materially to weaken the influence of the Hon. Treasurer's seductive fluency and special pleading. Seeing then how all surplus revenue has, for years to come, prospectively been appropriated, we find how essentially necessary it is the Treasurer's estimate should be realised;—yet upon what is it based?—an expected addition of £78,000 and £55,000 per annum respectively, from ad valorem and stamp duties, consequent upon an alteration and stringent enforcement of the enabling Acts, £12,000 from a duty on imported kerosene, and a sum of £75,000 in some shape or other from the free selectors—*O tempora, O mores!*—these added to the £150,000 per annum looked for as the fruit of a new Land policy are the resources upon which the Treasurer so confidently relies—the means set forth by the Government (through him as their financial exponent) to meet the interest of a debt—already large—proposed to be increased by no less a sum than £3,000,000.

Is there anything in the present aspect of commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, aye, and even pastoral affairs, to warrant such a conclusion—£78,000 from ad valorem and £55,000 from stamp duties, in addition to that now received! What an extent of evasion or increased business these sums represent—and £75,000 from the free selectors. No credulity has its limits. We will take the hypothesis for what it is worth—no more. The other arguments adduced by Government in favour of this loan are that its incidence will be remunerative and largely enhance the prosperity of the colony. As regards the first, the experience already gained in the construction and working of our present railways is by no means encouraging, involving as they do a heavy loss; and in respect to the second, the advantages resulting from rapid communication would be too dearly purchased at the penalty of excessive taxation or national bankruptcy. Let the loan be once incurred, and our necks are in the yoke of any Government who, wanting money and holding a majority in the House, may tax as they please. To be forewarned, is to be forearmed. Let us, then, if the bill be passed by the Assembly in its entirety, petition the Crown to dissolve Parliament, that the sense of the country may be obtained upon it.

I am, Sir, &c.,

De-P——.

Piper-street, Woollahra.

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE LATE REV. DR. ROSS, ON THE "MAINE LIQUOR LAW."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The question as to whether or not the existing liquor licensing laws of this colony should be revised, being now before the public, I think it will not be inopportune to call particular attention to the opinions of two gentlemen whose position, character, and long experience in this colony give weight and value to them. I refer to his Honor the Chief Justice and the late Rev. Dr. Ross. The former gentleman was examined at some length before the select committee appointed in 1854 to inquire into the cause of intemperance in this colony. The latter, being unable to attend through illness, embodied his views in a letter to the committee.

It is worthy of observation, and seems somewhat extraordinary, that Mr. Cowper, who was chairman of the select committee, should have consented, in the face of such evidence as is contained in the Report issued by that committee, to the passing of an Act in 1862, which has tended greatly to facilitate the sale of intoxicating drinks, and thereby increased intemperance. The whole tenor of the evidence taken by the committee is against the Act subsequently passed.

The evidence is so full and important as renders it difficult to select. The following will, however, sufficiently show the views of the above-named gentleman:—

Evidence given by Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice.

"By the Chairman (Charles Cowper, Esq.): You have stated your opinion that a great change would be produced if spirits could not be introduced into the colony. Do you think it possible to carry out a law which should prohibit the importation of spirits? A. I should have said, perhaps, prohibit the sale of spirits; though the two things are in effect the same. And I answer, that I undoubtedly think such a law would be practicable. I think, further, that if men were in earnest, feeling deeply the importance of the matter, and if the interests of the community were not overborne, partly by the influence of those who live by the importation and sale, and partly by the general love of brandy and water, such a prohibition would soon exist. If you could poll the drunkards, or those connected with them, you would find their voices unanimous, I am persuaded, in favour of such a prohibition.

"By Mr. Dobie: A total prohibition?—A total prohibition of spirits. I believe they would be glad of the protection which such a law would afford them.

"By the Chairman: Are the committee, then, to understand that your opinion is favourable to the enactment, in this colony, of a law similar in spirit and general tendency to the Maine Liquor Law?—Most decidedly; there can, I conceive, be no question about the matter; if you once admit the facts—first, that spirits are neither necessary nor useful, except for mechanical purposes, or as medicines—and, secondly, that they produce all the enormous and extensive evils which I have adverted to. But I am sure that no man would venture to stake his character upon the denial of either of these positions. I should, nevertheless, not advocate the immediate introduction of such a law. I would prepare the way for it by a variety of provisions, so that the abolition of the sale of spirits as a thing decided upon, might be looked forward to, and the persons pecuniarily affected be prepared for it; while public opinion should be led to the favourable reception of the measure by seeing the beneficial effects of but a partial adoption of the principle. The provisions which I should recommend would be many; but they are all such as in my judgment are required to put down drunkenness, whether the crowning measure be adopted or not. In the first place, some public officer or board should be appointed to ascertain and decide how many public-houses were reasonably and in fact required for the several towns and districts of the colony; and that number should not be exceeded. It should be distinctly understood and acted upon, that public-houses are for the convenience of the public, and not for general demoralisation and ruin; that they are for purposes of refreshments, but not of deliberate, systematic, and habitual tippling. I would gradually raise the duty on spirits, moreover, by a sliding scale, the tendency of which should be always—although slowly—upwards.

"By the Chairman: You have spoken of preparing for the period when you would prohibit the importation of spirits altogether; can you state to the committee within what period you think it might be possible to arrive at that state of things, so that the law might be passed with a reasonable hope of its being strictly carried out?—That is a matter of much uncertainty, and also of difficulty, because the interests of the holders of spirits are involved. The degree of delay in introducing the final measure in fact depends upon many complicated considerations. I should say, however, that you might introduce your first increase of duty at the end of six months from the announcement of your decision; your second increase at the end of six months next following; the third and fourth rates of increase at other successive periods six months; and finally, abolish the manufacture and importation (or in terms, the sale throughout the colony) at the end of the next ensuing year."

In answer to a question, as to whether prohibition would not reproduce the system of smuggling formerly found so baneful in this colony, Sir Alfred Stephen says,—"I was never a believer in the fact of extensive smuggling. But I see this, that the fear of it, and the consequent large reduction in the amount of duty, have largely increased the consumption of the article, and all the evils which now we have to deplore. It is certainly not impossible, and I believe it to be by no means so difficult as it is generally supposed, to establish a system by which you may put down sly grog selling; and equally, as I think, the illicit importation and manufacture of spirits—though the last is the most difficult of the three. Give me only men thoroughly in earnest; an adequate penal code; a few active and sufficiently paid constables; one acute and intelligent attorney, to marshal the evidence and draw informations and convictions without blundering, and magistrates who have knowledge of law sufficient for the administration of that code—and I would willingly be responsible for the result. A system of high duties, however, is not so favourable for prevention as an absolute and entire prohibition."

Referring to the above evidence, the late Rev. Dr. Ross, in his letter to the committee, says:—"It is my strong and decided opinion that if the Legislature can do anything by which to put down the enormous evil that is destroying society it ought to do it. There can be no doubt that it is ruining many of the labouring class, and, I fear, not a few of those above them. The statistics, as given by his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, the Chief Justice, and others, in evidence prove this fact to demonstration. The great question for the Legislature, therefore, is how this crying enormity is to be diminished or put down." "I am," Mr. Ross adds, "therefore disposed to acquiesce fully in the proposal of the Chief Justice, contained in the evidence before referred to, although on the whole inclined to approve of the Maine Liquor Law, when it can be established, I would rather go along with the Chief Justice in proposing that a sliding scale of duties *upwards* be immediately fixed by the Legislative Council, until the importation and distillation of spirits be entirely prohibited in this colony.

The bill to amend the liquor licensing law, recently submitted to the hon. the Colonial Secretary, appears to be a step calculated to bring about the reformation advocated by Sir Alfred Stephen and the late Dr. Ross. That it will, if enacted, diminish considerably the number of public-houses is certain, and, as a consequence, drunkenness will be decreased.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

SAMUEL GOOLD.

September 23rd.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ECONOMY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT WAY FOR RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Amongst the many enterprises in which capital has to be expended on a large scale, railways bid fair to become the standard progression, and one of the most profitable undertakings in New South Wales. As an unusual degree of progress is likely to be made during the current year in the construction of the various lines of railway running north and south, it is to be hoped, with the restoration of order and economy, and with the increased attention being given to the development of the resources of the country, there is not only the opportunity, but the necessity also, of rapidly carrying forward the works already undertaken. There is probably little doubt that when the various lines are completed and in connection with each other, they will all prove remunerative, whilst of their powerful influence in developing the mighty resources of the country there can be but one opinion. In their construction and working they will continue, as they have already done, to employ a great deal of home talent and labour. If such be the case already, for what may we not look when the great works now in hand, and intended to be done, shall be completed?

Although the essential details of construction for carrying out works in this colony have undergone but little improvement since their commencement, there is now a prospect of a radical change.

Thus, notwithstanding the great absolute importance of permanent-way improvements, its small relative importance as an element in dividends renders railway managers indisposed to initiate any extensive changes. And, notwithstanding the importance of the lover of mechanical truth, who would be prepared to go to almost any length for the sake of improvement and economy, the chances are greatly against him. There are only reasons of moderate weight why changes should be made, whilst there are many mighty reasons of a mere influential character why such changes should not be made. We have our stereotyped system of cross-sleeper road, for example.

There can be no doubt that it is objectionable in many respects; and were the quality of permanent way a matter of from 6 per cent. out of pocket to 6 per cent. in, we should, no doubt, dismiss the cross sleepers *in toto*. The principle is expensive; their stiffness is not added to that of the rail; they require an expensive fastening, the maintenance of which is also very expensive; the sleepers, being borne upon at points only near their ends, spring, and are thus beaten irregularly into the ballast. The lower table of the rail is injured at its bearings upon the bed of the chair, while the latter is forced bodily into the sleepers.

If an ordinary double-headed rail were laid in its usual position, but with no other bottom support than good ballast, it would excite surprise to see how much force would be required to crush into the latter. The rail, with side timbers bolted together and laid longitudinally, would sink less into the ballast than rails laid down on the transverse principle. Whilst experiment has proved conclusively that so much of the longitudinal stiffness of the side timbers as is thus brought into play is equal to one-half of the rail itself, and the low cost at which this arrangement can be laid down, is a distinguishing feature of its principle, there are those who will cherish a fallacy from habit, and others from malice, who, because it may appear so plausible, cannot see how to relinquish it; there are also those who if they drive a nail can split a plank, yet cannot tell the difference between a longitudinal and a cross fibre, and at once jump at hasty conclusions, by saying, give us good sleepers, heavy rails, heavy cast metal chairs, plenty of fish plates, keys, pins, with a multiplicity of other fastenings. It is impossible to make a bad permanent way. Perhaps so. But expensive permanent way is not the question. Economy is the order of the day. Thus, while such system has its advantages, such has its defects. How, then, to secure the first and obviate the last?

In practice, the cross sleeper system may upon the whole possess a slight advantage. In principle, the longitudinal system is the most nearly perfect, consequently there appear to be no means of improving the first but by increased complication: but the longitudinal system, on the contrary, can be improved by simplification.

The double headed rail is decidedly the best, because it is two rails in one, *i.e.*, when the upper edge or surface is worn and abraided through wear and tear, it can be reversed, but if laid upon cast metal chairs, renders them unavailing by the loose movement, and bruising of the rails in the chairs; and when reversed, rigidity takes place, and rocking motion is the consequence. The hammering of the rails loose in chairs under heavy passing trains induces also a crystalline condition of the iron.

In the year 1846, the first trial of the longitudinal block sleeper road was laid down upon the Whitehaven Junction Railway, West Cumberland, which consisted of about two miles; the road was then taken up again two years after, and it was found that the rails became so much attached to the side timbers, it was with great difficulty iron and wood could be separated. About this time I laid before the late Mr. George Stephenson my plan, which received from that gentleman great approval, and I am certain, had he lived—but only survived a few weeks after—many lines of railway in England would have been laid down on the same principle. The *Calcutta Engineers' Journal*, for 1858, will fully bear me out on this point. The only difference between my principle and W. B. Adams's Sandwick rail, which was tried on the North London Railway in 1857, is that in his there is no thickness of timber underneath the rail, whereas in mine there is a thickness of 5 inches, equal in thickness to an ordinary sleeper; the iron bolts lakewise passes through the web, weakening the rail, but in my plan the iron bolts pass through underneath the rail, bolting the two half baulks of timber so firmly together that the whole becomes one mass of longitudinal block sleeper road, free from deflection and side oscillation. The advantages gained by its adoption may be briefly summarised at once. First, a maximum depth rail, with a maximum of elevation. Secondly, a continuous bearing of timber. Thirdly, great lateral stiffness. Fourthly, a really reversible rail placed in safety, without risk of damage or crystallisation, with the lower table perfect, when the upper is worn out. Fifthly, great safety, by reason of the rail held perfectly tight between the two half baulks of timber, contoured and cut out to suit the channels, and secured without chairs or keys. Sixthly, diminished cost of maintenance and less manual labour. The saving in cost by this system, by reason of the diminished quantity of materials, and the diminished size of the rail, less 25 lbs. per lineal yard, together with the total saving of chairs, fish plates, key pins, &c., will be found equal to about £800 per lineal mile of single road, or equal to about £80,000 for every 100 miles; but the difference of cost would of course be affected by the facility of obtaining materials at the different places where the line would be laid down.

Another economical matter in regard to the formation of railways, is, where embankments are low and will not admit of sufficient height to throw over stone or brick arched work in cattle creeps or culverts, leave them open at the top, then bolt three double headed rails together, say 18 feet long, allowing the middle rail to stand above the side ones 1½ inch, the centre rail coming in a line with the permanent way, forms a girder of immense strength and durability, dispensing with expensive arch work *in toto*. I have spanned openings 8 feet, 12 feet, and 15 feet, on this principle, carrying regularly engines weighing 40 tons. Bed plates are laid on the walls to fix the rails upon, resting in broad bedded chairs, bolted through the wall plates.

I think no harm would effect the present Government and Engineer-in-chief, if a trial of about one or two miles were laid down, on the longitudinal plan, as past experience has fully proved a considerable saving would be realised thereby; the present double headed rail will answer this purpose, and the side timbers could be so easily cut out to suit the rail channels.

I am, &c.,

R. RUTTER, C.E.

Sydney, September 26th.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—We beg to draw your attention to the deplorable state of things now existing at the Port of Newcastle, in reference to the delay in loading vessels, by reason of the dilatoriness on the part of the Government in providing a powerful dredge for the purpose of deepening the water at the moorings in the *Horse Shoe*. We believe we are right in asserting that, within three years past, no less than five ships of large tonnage have been moored at one time, and loaded in the *Horse Shoe*. Since then the water has gradually and quickly shoaled: and now only one vessel at a time can take her turn there to load.

We are aware that representations have been, from time to time, made to the "*powers that be*" by the citizens of Newcastle, by the member for the city, by the indefatigable Harbour Master (Captain Allan), and also by the directors of the various coal companies, but without any practical result. Promises have, as usual, been very profuse; but as far as we can judge, the same impediments to the progress of the trade of the port are likely to remain.

The following facts, taken from our correspondent's letter received this morning, will enlighten the public as to the detention of vessels from the causes before mentioned, they refer to a vessel chartered by ourselves, and the consequences of the delay are likely to be very serious. The letter states:—

"The James Guthrie will be here a *month yet*, this is owing to three large ships being before her. She is now about ready to load; but *one* ship is only allowed now to lie at the moorings in the Horseshoe. The Western Empire is there now; she leaves tomorrow if possible. The Schiedam then takes her place to fill up. The King of Italy then follows the Schiedam, and the Chariot of Fame succeeds the King of Italy, then comes the James Guthrie. Captain Johnson and I have seen Captain Allan about this, and it appears *there is no help for it*. I have mentioned a month, but I fear the detention will be longer."

In conclusion, we trust that some determined measures will be taken to remedy this fearful stoppage to business.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

JOSEPH WARD and CO.

3, Bridge-street, Sydney, 25th September.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—You have in to-day's issue published an extract from the Melbourne *Australasian*, in which a Mr. John W. Hood presents his opinions to the public as to the relative value of English and Australian extract of meat.

I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Hood, and therefore could not presume upon questioning his scientific attainments; but, judging from the style of the paper, I could almost venture to assume that his talent for chemical investigation would suffer nothing by age and experience. When a writer upon a scientific subject commences by informing the public that "extract of meat cannot be properly prepared by unskilled persons," and immediately following this announcement says "the directions I give will, I trust, be found sufficient to enable any person of intelligence to make a fair article," I think I have a right to express a want of confidence in the soundness of his judgment.

In the first place, has anything yet been properly prepared by unskilled persons? Or is it likely that any such persons would be so unreasonable as to commence an expensive and difficult process with any idea of any profit accruing therefrom? The second part of the letter is so personal that it might be said the writer speaks for himself.

The manifest untruthfulness of the conclusion of the letter, would almost lead one to suppose that Mr. Hood or his friends had imported, and had on sale a fair supply of the English extract. For the information of those who care to know anything of the matter, I may remark that I have had the honour of a communication from a most distinguished, scientific, and chemical authority in Melbourne, who pronounces Tooth's Extract of Meat to be in every way satisfactory, and our Dr. Smith, Professor of Chemistry in the Sydney University, concludes his report of an elaborate analysis, made in March last, in these words—"the general conclusion that may be fairly drawn from the above detailed analysis is, that the substance under examination possesses *all the characters* that Liebig assig

JOSEPH DERNELLEY, Butcher, Brickfield-hill, Sydney, is now selling MUTTON of the primest quality, from the celebrated flocks of the Messrs. Christian, of Walhallow; also from the Fat Wethers of J. F. Josephson's flock, from the Darling River, sold by Messrs. Burt and Co., and, as per late advertisements, are sold to

AVERAGE 60 lbs. WEIGHT.

MUTTON.		BEEF.	
Hind quarter .. per lb.	2d	Quality as heretofore.	
Leg or loin ..	2d	Sirloin .. per lb.	2½d to 3d
Fore quarter ..	1½d	Ribs ..	1½d to 2½d
Chops	2½d	Rump steak ..	3d
		Corned beef ..	1½d
Pork, any joint ..	6d	Suet	6d
Pork sausage ..	5d		
Veal	4d	Tripe	4d
		Ox tongues ..	each 1s 6d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
DOWN WITH THE BEEF.
Take notice of the Prices below.

Let members of Parliament be of no party
In discussing the great railway loan,
But fairly deliberate, honest and hearty,
And vote with a conscience their own.
The fate of the country now lies in their hands,
A nation to make is their own
From mineral mountains and pastoral lands,
If they lay but the foundation stone.
Experience has shown the most ignorant man
The wonders that railways have done,
Nor can we calculate what the present great plan
Would do was it once only won.
A sum of three millions laid down on the ground,
Now causing so much idle talk,
Would spread such a commerce, it soon would be found
We had made but a large garden walk.
It would bring forth such wealth to our great city door,
More millions and men seek again,
And railways on railways would spread more and more
Through the forest, the desert, and plain.
As to National Debt, the worn-out old song,
Foretold England's head under water,
But with all her great debt when was she so strong?
And so it will be with her daughter!

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton ..	2d	Spice beef ..	4d
Fore ditto ditto ..	1½d	Round beef, cooked ..	4d
By whole or half sheep ..	2d	German sausage ..	4d
Mutton chops ..	3d	Black pudding ..	3d
Rump steaks ..	2½d	Beef sausage ..	1½d
Beef steaks ..	1½d	Pork ditto ..	6d
Boiling beef ..	1½d	Legs of pork ..	5d
Corn beef ..	1d	Loins of pork ..	5½d
Ribs of roasting beef ..	1½d	Veal ..	4d
Sirloin ditto ..	2d	Suet ..	3d
Hind quarter of beef ..	1½d	Ox tongues	1s 6d each.
Fore quarter of beef ..	1d		

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern.
Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney.
William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.
189, South Head Road.
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house.
Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel.

LINEN and Cotton Rags, old Canvas, Bagging and Rope. Highest price given for the above, by the Australian Paper Company, 13, Queen's place, Church-hill, Sydney.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Tender, the splendid BUSINESS carried on so successfully for the last ten years by Mr. RICHARD WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay. It is unnecessary for him to say anything in favour of it, being well known to most business men, that he retires with a competency.

All particulars with reference to stock, terms, &c., may be had on application to the proprietor.

Tenders will be received to the 10th October.

R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY W. M. CLARKE.

House, in Steel-street, near Devonshire-street, Surry Hills
House, in College-street, near Devonshire-street
House, in Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, and one
House, fronting a street in the rear
Small cottage, at Cook's River
Splendid allotments, Kiama
Several valuable farms, at Grafton
Land at Waverley
Land at Randwick
Land at Orange
Valuable building site, in Victoria-street
House, in May-street, off Parramatta-street.

On mortgage, MONEY to LEND.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—That well known CATTLE STATION, in the Clarence district, known as

WOODENBONG,

situated on the head waters of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, and adjoining those excellent stations, Dalhunty, Keresh, Fairy Mount, and Tooloom. The country and grasses are admirably well adapted for cattle, and the whole run is abundantly and permanently watered by the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

The improvements consist of a SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, stockmen's huts, stores, &c., &c., LARGE STOCKYARD for 2000 head, two mustering yards, two good grass paddocks, cultivation paddock, and two gardens well stocked with fruit trees of all kinds.

With the station will be sold,

2600 HEAD, more or less,

of well-bred mixed CATTLE, which will be mustered and delivered.

Estimated grazing capabilities, 5000 head.

Horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

This most desirable property is for absolute sale, and offers an excellent opportunity for small capitalists. Terms will be VERY LIBERAL.

If not sold privately, it will be submitted to public AUCTION early in November.

For further particulars apply to

BREWSTER and TERBECK,
Squatters' Exchange, Sydney.

STORE WETHERS.

Two lots of 12,000, travelling Southwards, will be delivered where required.

30,000, first-class, on Darling Downs, &c., stations.

CATTLE.

Several lots of Store Cattle on the M'Intyre, Logan, Darling Downs, &c.

For SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP FOR SALE, deliverable at GLEN INNES, New England

3200 dry ewes
3500 ewes, 5 and 6 years old, to lamb in October
1200 ditto, 3 and 4 ditto, ditto ditto
1000 ditto, maidens, 2 years old
1000 ditto, ditto, 1 year old
1000 wethers, 1 year old
1000 ditto, 2 years old.

11,900 more or less.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Small Capitalists.

Compact Sheep Station
Unstocked Runs,
near Forbes, Dubbo, and Condobolin.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Brown and Co., of Melrose, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, October 16th, at 12 o'clock,

MANDRY, a very compact run, situate midway between Forbes and Young; has a frontage of 8 miles to Omar Creek, and is well watered. The improvements are most complete, and up to the working of 12,000 sheep, together with the following first-class sheep—

1200 ewes, with their lambs
60 rams
1300 ewes, to be delivered there in December

2560

In connection with the run will be sold, the MANDRY HOTEL, recently erected at a cost of £1200.

Also,

WICKLOW, blocks A, B, and E, consisting of an area of nearly 300 square miles of first-class grazing country, affording every facility for improvements.

These blocks are fit to carry 30,000 sheep, or a proportionate number of cattle, and are situate in a favourable position to command the Victorian, Sydney, and Western markets.

☞ Full particulars on application to the auctioneers, and as these properties are for absolute sale, the attention of parties requiring compact handy stations at a small outlay is particularly directed to this sale.

Fat Cattle.

At Annandale Yards, MONDAY next.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. D. Lane to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock,

180 head very prime cattle, selected carefully to suit the retail trade.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. F. Josephson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,

400 prime fat sheep, from the Darling River, last lot of the flock.

WOOLLER, Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, holds a Sale by Auction, EVERY DAY, of Horses, Carts, &c., at 11 o'clock.

N.B.—And at the Camperdown Yards, by auction, broken and unbroken horses, EVERY FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Saddle and harness horses
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Prime Fat Cattle. Prime Fat Cattle.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by E. Flood, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 26th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,

220 head really prime fat cattle, in lots.

Prime Fat Cattle. Prime Fat Cattle.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by E. White, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 26th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,

150 head very prime paddock-fed bullocks, in lots.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by Messrs. Bucknell, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 26th September, at 3 o'clock,

1300 prime fat wethers, in lots.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th September, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,

Bales wool.

Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 26th September, at 11 o'clock,

150 head of prime bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Charles F. Wilkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

1300 prime fat wethers, in lots.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.
at Ellis and Co.'s Railway Auction Depot,
THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Messrs. H. and F. Weaver, of West Maitland, to sell by auction, as above.

500 very prime fat ewes.

This is the first draft of a flock of 1500

Terms, cash.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

W. TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Page Jude to sell, at Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,

160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

For positive Sale, by order of Mr. Willow Baldwin.

Horses, Hearse, Mourning Coaches, 'Bus, Harness, Household Furniture, &c.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. W. Baldwin to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises lately in the occupation of Mr. Robert Coombes, Glebe Road, Sydney,

7 horses, 1 hearse, 2 mourning coaches, sets of harness, 1 dogcart, 1 spring van, 1 new 'bus (Bow Bells). Also sideboard, tables, chairs, chest of drawers, bookcase, washstands, bedsteads, lounge, mirror, pictures, chiffoniers, and several other articles.

Terms at sale.

JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions from Mr. James Evans to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at Fullagar's Sale Yards,

180 head of prime fat cattle.

The auctioneer can confidently speak of these as a prime lot, having inspected them previous to advertisement.

Clearing-out Sale.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions from Mr. George Matthews, of the Carriers' Arms, Emu Plains, to sell by auction, without reserve, in consequence of the Proprietor leaving the district, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of October,

The whole of his household furniture, viz.:—
Bedsteads, bedding, furniture, sufficient to carry out a first-rate establishment (as has hitherto been done) on a large scale; the yard, water-troughs, carts, drays, and harness, chaff-machines, with many other useful articles too numerous to mention
Buggy, with horse and harness
Gig and harness, saddlery, billiard table.

RACEHORSES.

The noted racehorse BRISBANE SMUGGLER, by Sir Hercules
CAP-A-PIE, by Lord of the Hills, dam by Cap-a-pie
SHAMROCK, by Potentate. Also
Several good hacks, well known; several good cart horses.

Sale takes place at 1 p.m. sharp; luncheon provided, also vehicles to take parties to and from the town.

Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY next, at the Square and Compass Yard, George-street,

Two extra fat pigs, prime quality.

BUTLER and HOSKINS (late W. Inglis) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Prime milking cows, newly calved, and springers.
At half-past 11,
Fat calves, pigs (corn fed), lambs, suckers, dead pigs, and poultry of all kinds.

Terms, cash.

Swede Turnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, &c.
Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams.

ELLIS and CO. (late Meares) will sell by auction at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 12 o'clock, FRIDAY, 27th September next,

2 tons Swede turnips
6 tons prime potatoes, from Mittagong and Sutton Forest
40 dozen fine pumpkins from the Hunter River
10 dozen millet brooms
150 bushels good sound maize.

At half-past 1 o'clock,

60 cases fresh roll butter
40 kegs first-class salt butter
2 tons cheese, from Bodalla, Camden, Oaks, Hunter, and Bega
1½ ton bacon, from ditto, ditto, ditto
6 cwt. hams, from ditto, ditto, ditto
35 cases fresh eggs.

At 2 o'clock,

80 cases oranges.

ELLIS and CO. (late Meares) will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,

First-class milch cows, just calved, from the country.

At 12 o'clock,

50 calves from Sutton Forest and other places, a fine lot
35 fat pigs, suckers, poultry
100 bushels good maize
30 fat lambs.

MR. CARNE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Yards, Wheatsheaf Hotel, George-street, at 11 o'clock,

40 fat lambs, fat calves, fat pigs, milking cows.

At 12 o'clock,

Lucerne hay, by the bale.

Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp, at his Yards, 705, George-street South, (Old Dog and Duck Hotel),

Prime milch cows and springers
Calves, pigs, &c., &c.

Parties forwarding cows or other live stock for sale are requested to send them in early.

Weekly Wool Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,

Bales wool
Sheepskins.

On FRIDAY, at his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock,

Tallow and hides.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th September, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,

Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

Also at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,

Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 26th, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,

Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, September 27th, at 11 o'clock,

Casks tallow
Hides
Neatsfoot oil
Hair, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun. (successor to Mr. James Graham), will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th September, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,

Bales wool
Sheepskins.

And at his Produce Stores, TO-MORROW, Friday, Tallow, hides, &c.

Terms, cash.

Medicine Chest
Books, Pictures, new and second-hand Clothing
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A complete Government medicine chest
Pictures, fancy goods, &c.
Watches, clocks, jewellery
New and second-hand clothing
Also a small library of books.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,

41 casks of Day and Martin's, and Everett's bottled blacking, various sizes; also, at half-past 11 o'clock, jewellery, clothing, furniture, &c. No reserve.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLY and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, opposite Vickery's-buildings, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Sundry furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock.

Second Peremptory Clearance Sale.

At 295, Pitt-street, near Tattersall's Hotel.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,

Without the slightest reserve,

The following goods, on the premises, 295, Pitt street, near Tattersall's Hotel,—

Silver-plated epergne, pair of plated candelabras, liqueur stands, cruet stands, bronzes, nautical instruments, drawing instruments, dressing cases, emigrant lanterns, guns, pistols, clocks, stereoscopes, slides, cut glass, spirit bottles, decanters, lamps, globes and chimneys, Feegee Island curiosities, medicine chests, surgical instruments, gold scales, barometers, gas illuminations, gas fittings, accordeons, flutinas, large coffee mills, brass hopper, patent mangle, copper ship's pumps, copper sugar boiler, camp stools, scagetone ornaments, and a large collection of miscellaneous property too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

In the Insolvent Estates of G. B. Ruck, Thomas Murray, and others.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee and others to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 149, late 141, King-street East,

Stock-in-trade of grocery stores, shop fixtures, weighing machine, timber, household furniture and effects.

Office Furniture.

R. PEEK and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on the premises lately occupied by the Pacific Insurance Company, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, THIS DAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,

Sundry office furniture, consisting of
Mahogany counter
Desks, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, September 27, 1867.

Marble Mantel-pieces
Marble Mantel-pieces
Stoves.

To Marble Workers, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, September 27th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Excellent assortment of dining, drawing-room, and bedroom marble mantel-pieces

Superior register stoves.

Terms at sale.

Retail Stock.

In the Estate of J. and W. Buxton, Brisbane, by order of the Trustees.

THIS DAY, 26th,
FRIDAY, 27th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW,

The stock-in-trade, comprising

Sheetings	Flannels
French merinoes	Llamas
Mohairs	Muslins
Prints	Roll linings
Bonnetlinens	Parramatta cloths.

Terms at sale.

Summer Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Martha Birnie and Strathnaver.

THIS DAY, 26th,
FRIDAY, 27th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Several consignments fresh Summer goods, just landed, as under—

Longcloths
Shirtings
Spot mohairs
Black and white ditto
Fancy prints
Crimean flannels
India twills
Irish linens
Scotch twills
Union ticks
Rough hollands
French delaines
Grey calicoes
Fancy tweed trousers
Alpaca sacs
Drill trousers
Moleskin trousers
Light ground crimeans
Shepherd's check ditto.

Terms, liberal.

Coir Door Mats
Fancy ditto.

To close a Consignment.

FRIDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 27th,

2 bales door mats, to close a consignment.

Terms at sale.

In the Assigned Estate of Charles H. May, 353, George-street.

To Drapers, Milliners, and Underclothiers, &c.

FRIDAY, September 27th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the Trustees in the above Estate to sell by auction, on the premises, Cavendish House, 353, George-street, on FRIDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock, sharp,

The entire stock-in-trade of
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Fellisses, hoods, fronts
Millinery, flowers, &c., &c.

☞ The well-known character of this stock obviates the necessity of further comment.

Also,

On SATURDAY, September 28th,
At 12 o'clock, sharp,

The fixtures, fittings
Counters
Pier glasses, shades
Gas fittings, &c.

Terms, cash.

Blend Raisins.

50 Boxes.

To Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George street, on FRIDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

50 boxes prime Blend raisins.

Terms at sale.

Colman's Starch.

75 Boxes.

On account of whom it may concern.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George street, on FRIDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

75 boxes Colman's No. 1 white starch.

Terms, cash.

Groceries
Gilmen's Stores
Finnis and Fisher's Hams
Ditto Bacon
North Wilts Cheese
Cheddar Cheese
Red Herrings
Moir's 1-lb. Salmon
Ling Fish
Sardines, halves and quarters
Robinson's Patent Groats
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour
Morton's Pickles, pints and quarts
Candied Peel
Colman's Blue
Soda Crystals
Currants
Mustard
Chicory
Bottled Fruits
Vermicelli
Maccaroni
Valencia Raisins, &c., &c.

For Positive Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Important to
Merchants
Grocers
Shippers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Several parcels of the above, all new and seasonable goods.

Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock,

At the Marine Hotel, corner of Argyle and George streets.

To Hotel Keepers and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

The Lease, License, Goodwill, Counter, Spirit Engine
Kegs and Piping (in one lot or separately)
Bagatelle Table
Bottled Ale and Porter
Port and Sherry Wine, in bottle and wood
Rum, Brandy, and Gin
Glasses, Measures, &c.
Household Furniture
Engravings
First-class Russell's Stove
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Drawing and Dining Room Furniture, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Edward Grinley to sell by auction, at the Marine Hotel, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock,

Lease, license, goodwill, stock in trade, furniture, &c.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture, consisting of—

Drawing and Dining-room Suites
Pianofortes
Walnut Tables
Pier Glasses
Carpet
Marble Slab Washstands and Toilet Tables
Brass and Iron Bedsteads
Chests Drawers
Wardrobes
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Also, a first-class Barouche, by Henderson, of Glasgow.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,

The above.

Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

All more or less damaged.

☞ Important to Publicans, Grocers, Dealers, and others.

10 cases Byass' Porter
23 ditto Claret
5 ditto Cheshire Cheese
4 ditto Sardines, half
1 ditto Colman's starch
4 ditto Assorted Sauces
10 ditto ditto Biscuits.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 209, George-street, THIS DAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock,

The above.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, the 27th instant.

To Boot Makers, Country Buyers, the Trade, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, at the Australian Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed, ex the Strathnaver, consisting of

Gents' enamel hide boots, H.S.
Ladies' cashmere and kid ditto, ditto
Children's ditto ditto, ditto.

Without reserve.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

In the Assigned Estate of H. Solomon, Brickfield-hill.

To Drapers
To Clothiers
To Country Buyers
To Dealers and others.

FRIDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions from the trustees in the above assigned estate to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the stock, consisting of

Drapery
Clothing
Haberdashery
Hosiery
Men's and women's hats
Cigars
Tea
Tobacco.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On account of whom it may concern.

Salvage from the Wreck of the barque Matador.
Under Instructions from Messrs. Montefiore and Te Kiook, Agents Australasian Insurance Company.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on an early day,

The following material, comprising
Long boat
Jolly boat
Cables, 120 fathoms
Bower anchor
Side lights, Barque hawser, hauling lines, mainyard, topsail yard, standing and running rigging, coir line, blocks, &c.
2 foresails
3 topsails
1 mainsail
2 fore-topmast staysails
2 jibs
1 gaff topsail
Lifebuoys, spars.

Terms, cash.

ATTRACTIVE TIMBER SALE.

The Shipment of superior American Timber,
Just Arrived ex Queensland, from New York.
For Positive Sale
under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 27th September, at 3 o'clock.

Most Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Country Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

*** The above shipment is now landing in fine order, and consists of

Clear Pine
Shelving Boards
Ceiling Boards
T. and G. Inch Boards

Intending purchasers may inspect the whole parcel at Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point, prior to Day of Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, on Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point, FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock prompt,

The shipment of superior American timber, just arrived ex Queensland, comprising

CLEAR PINE.

882 pieces inch clear pine, 11 inch, 11 to 13 feet
404 pieces 1¼ inch ditto, 10 to 18 inches wide by 12 to 16 feet
486 pieces 1½ inch ditto, 10 to 25 inches wide by 12 to 16 feet
415 pieces 2 inch ditto, 8 to 30 inches wide by 12 to 16 feet
73 pieces 3 inch ditto, 10 to 22 inches wide by 12 to 16 feet.

SHELVING BOARDS.

219 pieces inch shelving boards P. 2 S. and 2 E., 11 to 13 feet
1107 pieces ditto ditto, 12 to 20 inch, P. 2 S. and 1 E, 12 to 15 feet

T. and G. BOARDS

882 pieces inch x 11 in. T. and G. W. P. ceiling boards, 11 to 14 feet
2167 pieces inch x 10, 11, and 12 inch ditto ditto, 12 to 16 feet.

DOORS and SASHES

Assorted sizes, &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.

The Cargo of the Black Diamond, from Queensland.
For Positive Sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.,
At their Wharf Miller's Point.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 27th September.

Consisting of
Superior Colonial Hardwood, assorted sizes
Joist, Quartering
Square Timber, &c.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The cargo of colonial hardwood, just Redarrivfromdubbuk, ex Black Diamond, comprising

52 ironbark square logs, long lengths
12 logs, from 20 to 49½ feet, 13 x 13 to 17 x 17
10 ditto, from 36 to 46 feet, 13 x 13 to 15 x 15
5 ditto, from 36 to 40 feet, 13 x 13 to 17 x 18
9 ditto, from 35 to 44½ feet, 12 x 13 to 22 x 23
9 ditto, from 26 to 44 feet, 12 x 13 to 22 x 22
7 ditto, from 35 to 44 feet, 15 x 14 to 18 x 18
1334 pieces joist 8 x 2, from 10 to 33 feet lengths
64 ditto ditto 6 x 3, from 12 to 32 ditto
35 ditto ditto 6 x 2, from 14 to 26 ditto
129 ditto ditto 4 x 3, from 14 to 26 ditto.

Terms at sale.

In the Estate of RICHARD BRIGDEN, of Pyrmont, Engineer.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee in the estate, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 26th of September, at 11 o'clock, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street,

All those leasehold premises situated in Bowman-street, Pyrmont, having a frontage to Bowman-street of 63 feet by a depth of 200 feet, being a portion of lot 40, held under lease from General Macarthur for 99 years, from 1st July, 1853, subject to a ground rent of £17 10s per annum.

On the above are erected two four-roomed houses, one being of brick and the other weatherboards; the former having a covered balcony and slated roof. Water laid on. There is also an unfinished house of four rooms, and a lot of materials for the same on the ground. It is all fenced in. Mr. Brigden occupies one house, and will show the property to intending purchasers. The premises of the Messrs. Chown lie between the land for sale and the waters of Johnstone's Bay.

Terms at sale.

BOOK DEBTS IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF Mr. ROBERT IREDALE.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the trustees of the above estate to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th, September, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

The interest of the trustees in and to

The uncollected book debts and other claims belonging to the estate enumerated in a schedule open for inspection in the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms, cash.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF Mr. WILLIAM BELL ALLEN.

BY ORDER OF FREDERICK HUMPHERY, Esq., Official Assignee.
With the concurrence of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of October, at 11 o'clock,

In one lot,

All that parcel of land, situate at Waverley, containing 10 acres 0 roods 39 perches, commencing at the south-east corner of Brigden's-land, bounded on the east by a road 40 feet wide, bearing south 5 chains 81 links; on the south by the north side of a Government road, 19 chains 20 links; on the west by the east side of another Government road, leading to the South Head Road, and bearing north 5 chains 56 links; on the north by an east line of 9 chains 50 links; again on the east by a north line of 31 links; and finally, again on the north by an east line of 9 chains 70 links, to the commencing corner, be the said dimensions all a little more or less.

The property above described is unquestionably one of the finest sites in Waverley, commanding views of Port Jackson, the ocean, Botany Bay, the city of Sydney and surrounding suburbs. It is bounded by Botany and Birrell streets. The main road to Coogee and Randwick passes through the property, giving two frontages for allotments which might be sold off without injury to the upper portion of the estate, so well adapted for suburban villas.

The property was subdivided for sale some months back, and a large plan prepared, which will be exhibited at the Auction Rooms, and be given over to the purchaser.

Ornamental, and fruit trees of various kinds in full bearing will be found on the land, and a never-failing supply of good water.

There is also a small cottage and garden.

Title, freehold, being a portion of Barnett Levey's 60-acre grant, known as Waverley Crescent—the same as the Waverley Tea Gardens, Waverley House, and other valuable properties around.

N.B.—A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if required.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. JAMES CONNOR, OF LITHGOW VALLEY, NEAR BARTLEY.

9 Acres of Land, at Bowenfels, with a Large House, leased by the Joint Stock Bank, and other
Cottages and Improvements, in the possession of Messrs. Ward and Kendall.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of October, at 11 o'clock,

All that valuable property, comprising nine acres, at Bowenfels, on a portion of which are buildings leased for three years, from July last, at £70 per year, to the Joint Stock Bank. The house contains 9 rooms.

On the same block of land are two cottages, in the occupation of Messrs. Kendall and Ward.

The whole will be sold in one lot.

☞ Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

To Parties on the look-out for a Bargain of Three two-story Houses, of 2 Rooms and Kitchen, each built of Brick, on good deep stone foundations, and cemented outside, and a good block of Land, having 46 feet frontage to Gipps-street, Surry Hills, by a depth of 135 feet, all fenced and paled in, and let to respectable tenants, and bringing in a Rental of £1 10s per week.

W. NEWELL has been instructed by the owner, Mr. J. O'Brien, to sell the above snug freehold Property, by public auction, on the premises, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, on MONDAY, the 30th day of this month, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder.

N.B.—Any parties on the look-out for a comfortable little income would do well by attending this Sale.

CITY INVESTMENT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

LIVERPOOL AND YURONG STREETS.

TWO WELL-FINISHED and SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT DWELLING HOUSES, No. 242, LIVERPOOL-STREET (at the corner of Yurong-street), and No. 87, YURONG-STREET, close to the SOUTH HEAD ROAD and HYDE PARK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th September, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, part of block F 11, of the Riley Estate, bounded on the south by the NORTH SIDE of LIVERPOOL-STREET (at its intersection with the west side of Yurong-street) 20 FEET, on the west by a line 80 feet to a lane on the north, by that lane 20 feet to Yurong-street, and on the east by the west side of that street 80 feet to the point of commencement, on which are erected the following:—

No. 242, LIVERPOOL-STREET,

A HANDSOME TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, built of brick, (cemented on two sides), on stone foundations, with slated and well-spouted roof, containing 6 rooms, balcony, &c., yard, with side entrance from Yurong-street, and water laid on at the rear.

No. 87, YURONG-STREET,

A TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, built of brick, on stone foundations, containing 4 good rooms and a kitchen, with yard, and water laid on at the rear.

☞ This property can with confidence be recommended to those in search of a PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENT.

The houses are remarkably well built, are finished with good taste inside and out, and have every convenience to adapt them for family residences. They are situated in a fine elevated locality, commanding extensive views, and their UNDENIABLE GENTEEL APPEARANCE and GOOD POSITION secure for them CONSTANT TENANTS.

Terms at sale.

BLANCHE ESTATE.

KISSING POINT FERRY, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

SUPERIOR COMMODIOUS STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, containing seven rooms and extensive cellarage, also detached kitchen, &c., now in the occupation of Mrs. GEORGE BLAKLAND, erected upon a BLOCK of LAND opposite the Crown Land Reserve, at the KISSING POINT WHARF, containing by admeasurement 2 roods and 20 perches, and having extensive frontages to SKINNER-STREET, and the GOVERNMENT ROAD leading to the wharf, at which the Parramatta River steamers call every half hour during the day.

TITLE, under TORRENS' ACT,

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th September, at 11 o'clock,

The above-described suburban residence at KISSING POINT, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

*** This is a well known favourably situated property, occupying without exception the choicest position in the popular and very pretty suburb of Kissing Point.

The land between the site and the river is reserved for public recreation, so that at no time can the delightful extensive view enjoyed by the property be shut out. The premises are most substantially built, and are adapted either for a private residence or for public purposes.

Mrs. Blaxland's lease exp

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th September, 1867.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—The attention of the public is drawn to Notice appearing in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 3rd September, 1867, No. 14[illegible], of Sale of Crown Lands to be held at Sydney, on 7th October; at Armidale, Balranald, Bombala, Deniliquin, Forbes, Gunnedah, Kiama, Moama, and Moruya, on 21st October; at Nowra, on 23rd October; and at West Kempsey, on 21st and 22nd October.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

The Treasury,
Queensland, 8th July, 1867.

PAYMENT OF RENT AND ASSESSMENT OF RUNS.—The Lessees of Crown Lands and their Agents are reminded that the Annual Rents and Assessment upon Crown Lands are payable on or before the 30th day of September next.

The holder of every run under license, who has made application and duly qualified himself for a lease, is required to pay rent upon such run, as above, notwithstanding that a lease may not have been actually issued to him.

T. B. STEPHENS.

CAMPBELL AND SONS, BANKERS,
ADVANCES made on Mercantile Securities, Liens on Wool, and approved Pastoral Properties.
FOREIGN BILLS collected, and Advances against Shipping Documents realised, at Bank rates of Commission.
Sales of LANDED and PASTORAL ESTATES, JOINT STOCK SHARES, Government and other Securities conducted for absentees, under powers of attorney.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS.—NO TARIFF.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
The magnitude of this Company's operations and its enormous resources enable it with a much higher degree of comparative safety to grant insurances against fire at premiums as low as any other office. The directors therefore invite holders of property, more especially of FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, BONDED STORES or otherwise, and (or) their CONTENTS, to send in applications, which will be dealt with upon their merits upon the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
ANNUAL INCOME, over one and one quarter million.
INVESTED FUNDS, three and one quarter millions.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up ditto ..... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE ROYAL FIRE AMD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Company is now prepared to accept proposals at rates eligible to risks without reference to any Tariff whatever.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £800,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE, upwards of £330,000.
The Directors of the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY are prepared to grant insurances against FIRE upon FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY at the lowest rates of premium.
New South Wales Branch Office, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney. 10th June, 1867.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
PAID UP CAPITAL, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES about EIGHTY MILLIONS
ANNUAL DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT EXCEEDS EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN SYDNEY.
PERMANENT RATES on FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY at LOW PREMIUMS.
Its old-standing and first-class business, wealth, and large paid-up Capital enable this Society to offer to Proprietors of Private Dwelling-houses insurances at low rates, which defy competition, at the
SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Secretary.

REDUCTION IN RATES.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices: Leadenhall-street, London.
Sydney Branch: No. 96, Pitt-street.
Capitals:
Fire .....£1,000,000 | Life £100,000
Annual income exceeding £170,000.
Life Assurances on liberal terms.
FIRE RATES ONLY ON APPLICATION TO
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Secretary.

THE UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors are now prepared to accept proposals for FIRE Insurance at low rates of premium charged according to the description of risk, without reference to any fixed scale.
MARINE risks accepted on goods to or from all ports. Policies made payable in London if required.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Head Office—48, Moorgate-street, London.
Founded A.D. 1843.
Central Office for Australia—26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—William M'Arthur, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—John Churchill, Esq.
Thomas Ball, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham — William Merry, Esq.
William Mewburn, Esq.
Adam Beeley, Esq., M.D. — Jonathan S. Pidgeon, Esq.
Walter Griffiths, Esq. — Joseph Thackray, Esq.
Thomas Holmes, Esq. — George F. Urling, Esq.
Francis Lycett, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex — John Vanner, Esq.
John J. Lidgett, Esq. — Joseph M. Ware, Esq.
Secretary—Jesse Hobson, Esq., F.S.S.
The following figures show the position of the Star, from which it will be seen that it is one of the most secure and valuable offices in which to make family provision:—
Total policies issued, 16,700.

Annual income	£145,684	15	9
Total claims paid	484,588	14	8
Bonuses distributed	239,804	11	4
Reserve, or assurance, fund.....	685,651	3	4

The directors have opened a central office for Australia in 26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne, under the superintendence of Mr. James Copeland (of the firm of M'Arthur, Sherrard, and Copeland), to whom all applications for agencies, &c., must be made.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR:
His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.
Invested funds..... £3,600,000
Annual revenue 660,000
Sydney Branch, 225, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., F. H. Dangar, Esq., Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. J. C. Cox.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained on application at the office in Sydney, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

SECOND MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.
Offices .. .. 305, George-street.
Commencing, 3rd September, 1867.
Shares, £100. Monthly subscriptions, 10s.
Entrance fee, 2s 6d. a share.
Applications for shares and advances are now being received at the Office, where all information and copies of the rules may be obtained. RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced Rates.
Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.
Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained at the Sydney Branch Offices, New Pitt-street.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Director, Mr. George Coppin
Stage Manager ..... Mr. J. R. Greville.
KING LEAR! TO NIGHT!
From the original text.
GREAT AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESS
of the eminent Shakesperian Tragedian.
MR. JAMES ANDERSON
will appear in his great impersonation, supported by
MR. and MRS. ROBERT HEIR, and
COFFIN'S STAR COMPANY,
making the greatest combination of talent ever witnessed in Sydney for Grand Shakesperian Production.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, September 26, will be presented Shakespeare's Sublime Creation, in 5 acts,
KING LEAR.
From the Original Text.
LEAR, King of Britain .... Mr. JAMES ANDERSON
To conclude with
PIPKIN'S RUSTIC RETREAT.
Doors open at 7, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Seats can be secured at the Box Office. Children in arms not admitted.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
COMMAND NIGHT.
The management has the honour to announce that FRIDAY EVENING, 27th September, will be under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG, who have signified their intention of honouring the theatre to witness the performance of the eminent Shakspearian Tragedian, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, as BENEDICK, in Shakespere's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box office open from 11 till 3.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Director ..... Mr. Edgar Ray
Stage Manager..... Mr. J. L. Hall.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
GALLERY, SIXPENCE.
Last night of the great drama of the HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, September 26th, will be produced (for the last time), with entirely new scenery, dresses, stage appointments, &c., the great and original Drama, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled the
HUGUENOT CAPTAIN,
under the stage direction of Mr. J. L. Hall.
The Duchess Jeanne ..... Miss ELOISE JUNO
Gabrielle ..... Miss EMILY WISEMAN
Juanita ..... Miss ALICE WISEMAN
The Huguenot Captain ..... Mr. J. L. HALL
Duke d'Armonville ..... Mr. TOM FAWCETT
Annibal Locust ..... Mr. JOHN DUNN
supported by the full strength of the Company.
PARIS BY DAY.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
THE DUELLO WITH SWORD AND DAGGER.
To conclude with
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit and Upper Circle, 1s.
GALLERY, SIXPENCE.
Box Office open daily from 10 till 3.
TO-MORROW, Friday, September 27th,
COMEDY NIGHT.
LONDON ASSURANCE.

COOKE, ZOYARA, and WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
The most Fashionable Place of Amusement in Sydney.
THURSDAY EVENING, 26th September.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of THE GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
Engagement of the Spanish equestrian Senor SOLAVARO.
LAST WEEK of Mr. COOKE
LAST WEEK of Messrs. ROSS and CARLO
LAST WEEK of the Stars of the World
in an entirely new programme.
By particular desire, the equestrian drama,
THE STEEPLECHASE.
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY next, 28th September.
MILLION PRICES.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 4s; stalls, 2s. Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at half-past 10. Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured daily at the Circus from 11 to 3 o'clock.
Smoking strictly prohibited.
NOTICE.—FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of those talented artists,
Messrs. ROSS and CARLO.
F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, 30th September, of the celebrated and original ENGLISH GLEE and BURLESQUE OPERA COMPANY, their first appearance in Sydney. Great combination of the following acknowledged artists:—
MISS OCTAVIA HAMILTON
MISS M. A. LIDDLE
MR. J. H. MELVYN
MR. T. H. RAINFORD
MR. W. H. BENT
and
MR. LINLY NORMAN, R.A.M., Conductor.
Their fashionable and admired entertainments consist of the gems of English glees, madrigals, Orpheus quartettes, trios, duets, ballads, eccentric comedy, pianoforte fantasias, and burlesque operas.
Plan of Hall at Anderson's, George-street.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8.
Prices of admission—Reserved seats, 4s; family tickets, to admit 6 persons, £1; body of hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.
THOMAS HOLME DAVIS, Business Director.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN PERFORMANCES.—Of these performances, open to the public on payment of one shilling each person, the next will be on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past 3 p.m., terminating at half-past 4 o'clock.
The doors will be opened at 3 o'clock.
For the Organ Sub-committee,
H. EDWARD A ALLAN, Honorary Secretary.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' Picnic.—The Broadalbane will leave the Circular Quay at 10 and 12 sharp.

GRAND SCULLERS' MATCH, in Outriggers, for £200.—M'CLEER v. WHITE.
H. M'CLEER has chartered the first-class steamer KEMBLA to follow the race.

SCULLERS' RACE for £200.—H. WHITE v. H. M'CLEER.—Old HARRY WHITE has engaged a fast and commodious STEAMER to accompany the Race; to leave the Circular Quay at half-past 2 sharp.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the PICNIC advertised for Wednesday has been POSTPONED until THIS DAY, the 26th instant. Should the weather still continue unfavourable, the Anniversary of the Association will be celebrated by a BALL and SUPPER, at the Masonic Hall, York-street, on the evening of the same day, for which the tickets for the Picnic will be available.
EDWARD BYRNE, Chairman.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-st.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes, Thursdays. £1 1s. per quarter.

INDIARUBBER Toys, Dolls, Balls, all sizes, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street, opposite Markets.

SWISS Toys, Swiss Toys, a large variety, in white carved wood, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street.

WRITING DESKS, Work Boxes, Dressing and Jewel Cases, &c., at LEMAIRE'S, opp. Markets.

TATTING SHUTTLES, 6d each, at PALMER'S Old Toy Establishment, 620, George-street South.

THE OLDEST Toy Establishment, PALMER'S, 620, George-street South, Brickfield-hill.

TOYS at fixed LOW PRICES, for cash only, at PALMER'S, 620, George-street South.

LINEAR Coloured Rent NOTE PAPER, 2s 6d for 10 Quires, at PALMER'S, 620, George-street South.

GALVANIC RINGS, a remedy for Rheumatism, 4d each, at PALMER'S, 620, George-street South.

FRENCH COUTILLE, Wove, and French Nursing STAYS, from 16 to 42 inches,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES,
at Mrs. WAY'S, 203 and 205, Pitt-street.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW PATTERNS
in
FLOORCLOTHS,
of a superior quality, just landed.
N.B.—Superior Carpets, at reduced prices
DAVID JONES and COMPANY,
345 and 347, George-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND COMPANY.
CHEAP LIST OF DRESS MATERIALS FOR THIS WEEK.
1 Case—Extra wide checked Grenadines, all at 7½d per yard.
1 Case—Striped Organdi Muslins, all at 7½d per yard.
1 Case—Washing Chene Popilnettes, all at 10½d per yard.
1 Case—Chene Grenadines, all at 10½d per yard.
1 Case—Black Ground Embroidered Silk Grenadines, all at 1s 3½d per yard.
G. C. and Company would call special attention of their numerous patrons to the above cheap lot of goods.
Being sold at considerably less than the manufacturer's prices.
390 George-street, next the Post Office.

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR DRAPERY GOODS, MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, &c.
RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, Brickfield-hill,
GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
NEW SUMMER GOODS,
LIST OF PRICES.
Ladies' black silk walking jackets, in all the new shapes, 22s 6d to 30s each
Ladies' mohair and challi mantles, quite new, only 8s 11d
French muslins, new patterns, fast colours, only 7½d
Elegant French striped muslins, new designs, only 1s 0½d
Summer dress materials, new fabrics, only 5s 11d
The new striped camlet dress, the fashion in London, only 13s 9d the dress
Several cases of dress materials in all the new shades, from 6s 9d to 12s 6d the dress
Beautiful English and Parisian millinery bonnets, from 12s 6d to 18s 6d each
Ladies' and children's straw hats, new shapes, from 1s 6d
The new covered steel skirts, the small size, as worn in Paris, only 3s 6d each
Ladies' underclothing, remarkably cheap, good in quality, and at low prices
Toilet quilts, marseilla quilts, white counterpanes, from 5s 6d to 16s 6d each
Mosquito net, 2 yards, 2½ yards, and 3 yards wide, from 1s 3d to 1s 9d per yard
Hoyle's new prints, from 8½d to 9½d per yard
Stout grey calico, only 4½d per yard
Good fine white calico, 4½d and 6½d per yard
Grey sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 1s 4½d per yard
Good bed tick, only 6½d per yard
Real Welsh flannel, only 1s 3d per yard

JOHN SKINNER would respectfully submit the following list of
BARGAINS, to be obtained THIS MORNING, and during the week.
Longcloths, a lot at 4½d per yard
Stout croydon calico, 4½d ditto
Horrockses' letter A 36-inch, 7½d ditto
Horrockses' letter B 36 inch, 8½d ditto
ALL OTHER NUMBERS EQUALLY CHEAP.
Sheeting, wide, 2 yards wide, 10½d per yard
Linen huckabacks, 8½d ditto
Scotch twill shirting, 6½d ditto
Stout cotton ticking, 7½d ditto
Fine linen dowlas for tea cloths, 10½d ditto
Large linen bath towels, 8s 11d per dozen
Damask linen tablecloths, 2s 11d each
Extra fine satin damask cloths, 4s 9d to 6s 11d
A lot of extra fine damask cloths three and four yards long SLIGHTLY SOILED, A BARGAIN.
Table napkins, extra fine, 5s 6d the set
Large toilet and summer counterpanes, commencing at 5s 11d each, being the CHEAPEST GOODS in this city
Toilet covers in all qualities
Short curtain muslin, new styles
Long curtains, commencing at 8s 6d
Lappet and figured curtain muslin, at 6½d
Pin spot book muslin, 11½d per yard
Swiss figured and new striped muslins, 1s 6d per yard
Figured muslinettes, very fine, for dresses, 1s 6d
Ladies' stays, a large assortment, at 2s 11d
Ladies' crinolines, small sizes, 3s 11d
Ladies' muslin jackets, 4s 11d
Black lace falls, 9d each
Ladies' coloured lace falls, 2d each
Ladies' collars and cuffs, the set 4½d
Ladies' silk ties, 6d each
Ladies' lawn handkerchiefs, 2s 4½d the set
Ladies' cambric ditto, coloured borders, 2s 11d
Ladies' FANCY LINEN SETS, quite new, 9½d worth 3s
Black lined parachutes, 6s 9d
Black unlined parasols, 1s 11d
Buff and white parachutes, 1s 6d
Corded and braid silk nets, from 9½d each
Feathers, 3 for one shilling
Bonnet fronts, 4½d each.
A large assortment of fancy belts, at 23d.

DRESSES. DRESSES. DRESSES.
Having this day purchased for cash, at a heavy discount, a large parcel of
NEW FANCY DRESS MATERIALS,
we are in a position to offer
STARTLING BARGAINS.
100 pieces of striped lustrines, at 8½d, worth 14d
200 ditto of chene poplinettes, at 9½d, worth 16½d
100 ditto of silk striped poplins, at 11½d, worth 21d
56 ditto of silk striped camlets, at 18½d, worth 2s
50 ditto of silk striped mohairs, at 14½d, worth 21d
100 ditto of black and white checked challis at 11½d
40 ditto of striped llamas, 12½d, worth 1s 6d.
Australia House,
404, George-street,
opposite the Telegraph Office.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Eureka Shirts, 42s the half dozen; superior quality, higher in price; for ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. Gentlemen requiring a sterling article and perfect fit will do well to try them.
Silk shirts and hosiery of the finest description.
Hobson and Whiting's choice assortment of French kid gloves, done up in elegant packages of half dozens, as suitable presents for ladies; also in choice scented Sachets parfumé.
Army and Navy hair-dye; will dye a beautiful black and brown; it is permanent, yet harmless, application.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

SUMMER WATERPROOFS.—Nicoll's fine Tweed Overcoats, in all sizes and colours. These goods are guaranteed genuine, having the maker's name on them.
S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, from 20s upwards, full size. 789, George-street, opposite railway gate.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses.—Horsehair, Fibre, and Flax Mattresses, at J. LAWLER'S, 316, Pitt-st.

MATTRESSES cleaned and remade by steam, and returned the same day. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-st.

TRANSPARENCIES ON VIEW, beautiful compositions. EDWARDS, Kerosene Depot, William-st.

ILLUMINATIONS (Gas), devices to order. J. GILCHRIST'S Brassfounder and Gasfitter, 75, Market-st

ILLUMINATIONS IN HONOUR OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.—As the requisite notice must be given to the Engineer of the Gas Works, this week, of the various gas devices required at the forthcoming illumination, customers are respectfully requested to forward their orders without delay, to prevent disappointment. Gas Devices and Transparencies of every description made to order. T. J. BOWN, 97, Bathurst-street.

TRANSPARENCIES.—Those superb Transparencies exhibited by Mr. Renny are not more costly (as they are reported to be) than those painted by the old process. Specimens and prices at the Royal Blue House.

KEROSENE OIL wholesale, 2s 6d per gallon. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt street.

KEROSENE OIL.—Best American, wholesale, 2s 9d per gallon. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, Paperhangings by the case or bale, from 3½d per roll. 170, Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL KEROSENE.—This celebrated brand, in patent tins—the best and cheapest Oil in the market. For Sale by VENNARD and STEVENS, Manufacturers, Sole Agents, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.—Storekeepers and the Trade can now be supplied without delay with this superior illuminating oil, at reduced prices. It is packed in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases, and is ready for carriage or shipment to any part of the colony.
Hartley Kerosene Company's Depot, 305, George-street, R. NOTT, Agent.

BLACK OIL, fine sample, just landed, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

AUSTRALIAN GLASS WORKS, CAMPERDOWN.
Orders for every description of green glass bottles executed without delay.

AUSTRALIAN GLASS WORKS, Camperdown.—Doctors' Bottles, 4, 6, and 8 oz., on SALE, at Works.

AUSTRALIAN GLASS WORKS, Camperdown.—Wholesale buyers treated liberally. Orders received at the Works.

ESTABLISHED 1821.—SOUTHALL, SON, and DYMOND, Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, and Wholesale and Export Druggists, Birmingham, England. Monthly Price Currents forward, post free, on application. All the Preparations of the New British Pharmacopœia 1867, and every other Pharmaceutical and Chemical Production of guaranteed purity. Pure Chemicals for Analysis and Photography.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—WYNDHAM'S DALWOOD and BUKKULLA.—Awarded a First-class Silver Medal at Paris Exhibition, 1867, and various other Prizes at Melbourne and New Zealand Intercolonial Exhibitions, &c., &c.
Vintage of 1865 now ready for delivery. Merchants supplied on very favourable terms. Wholesale Depot—96, New Pitt-street. W. T. COHEN, Manager.

MARTELLI'S Finest Old Dark Brandy, very choice
Hennessy's ditto ditto, pale ditto, ditto
Scotch whisky, a very fine sample
Irish ditto, genuine Dublin
Jamaica rum, very superior
Port and sherry wines, best qualities
Bottled stout and ale, of the most approved brands.
At BENNETT, BROTHERS',
Tea Dealers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

ADELAIDE FLOUR,
Hart's superfine
Hart's household
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Duffield's household
Magarey's superfine
Dunn's superfine
Dunn's household
Giles and Smith's household
Giles and Smith's superfine
Johnston's superfine
Stevens's superfine
Elliott's superfine
Marchant's superfine.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
always on SALE, by
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Pitt street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SILK-DRESSED Fine FLOUR, 12s, bags included. FEMELS'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—
Java white table rice
Java grocery sugar, in small mats
Black pepper
Cloves
Rattans
Congou and hysonskin tea
Raven twist tobacco, in half-tierces.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 5th August.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS
for the NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
THE AUSTRALIAN FREEMASON,
contains Reports, Leaders, Essays, and General News.
NO. 1, Published THIS DAY, price 6d., 172, Pitt street

A GENTLEMAN, with ten years' colonial experience, will be open for an ENGAGEMENT as a Buyer, Salesman, or a Commercial Traveller. Security given, if required, and first-class references from an old-established house in Sydney. Address Z. Y. O., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as Grocer's Assistant, and will give six months' service gratis to become used to the business. Apply for a week to Mrs. Capps, King-street.

A RESPECTABLE MAN wanted as RUNNER. Apply 150, Castlereagh-street.

COOK.—Wanted, a respectable Woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give satisfactory references. Apply, before 11 in the morning, to Mrs. Smart, Mona, Darling Point.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, good PUSHING HAND. Swift and Keane, King-street.

GENTLEMAN having bachelor's home wishes another gentleman to live with him. Bachelor, HERALD

GARDENER.—Wanted, a SITUATION, by a single Man; highest references given. H. C. D., HERALD.

GASFITTER wanted. F. R. Robinson, gasfitter and plumber, 486, George-street, opposite Markets.

IMPORTANT TO DRAPERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—A Young Man, with first-class experience and references, is open to an ENGAGEMENT for a week. M. L., HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—TENDERS required for a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER of the New South Wales Board for the Loyal Balmain Lodge I.O.O.F.M.U., to supply medicine and medical attendance on 150 members, and their families, increasing. For particulars apply to Mr. A. GOW, Elliott-street, or the undersigned, to whom tenders may be addressed until October 24th.
JAMES REYNOLDS, Foy-street, Balmain.
N.B.—A medical man having accepted the appointment to the above, and afterwards declined, in consequence of not being able to leave the district; therefore, we are oblized to call for tenders again.

MEDICAL MEN.—A Second Resident MEDICAL OFFICER (single), required for the Sydney Infirmary, salary, £200 a year, with board and attendance. Applications, with testimonials, diplomas, &c., to be sent in on or before noon of MONDAY, 30th instant.
John E. Manning, Joint Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The vacant SITUATION in the country auction room has been FILLED. The applications are so numerous that Mr. SADLEAR is compelled to give notice in this manner.

RESPECTABLE PERSON desirous of Engagement as Upper Nurse and Needlewoman. 332, Macquarie-st.

SEWING-MACHINE.—Wanted, a good second-hand Grover and Baker's; state price, to Cash, Manly Beach.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—WANTED, an experienced MEDICAL MAN, for the Court Morning Star, No. 2002, Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at Messrs. Chadwick and Smith's Saw Mills, Liverpool-street.
VALENTINE DAVIS, Secretary.

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, &c.—Now open for an ENGAGEMENT, an experienced Cutter; can manage and work Thomas's or Singer's sewing machine; has a new Singer's Machine (No. 2), for SALE or HIRE; willing to go up country; good references. Apply by letter to R. H., 300, George-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—APPRENTICES WANTED for the brush manufacturing. Apply M. M'Mahon, 410, George street.

TO BRUSHMAKERS.—Wanted, Drawing Hands, for fancy work. M. M'Mahon, 410, George-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, TENDERS for the painting of a house and shop. Apply, this day, between 9 and 10, at 51, New Pitt-street

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for Wollongong, a good pushing HAND. Apply this morning, A. M'Arthur and Co., York-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, for Bathurst, a first-class MILLINER. Apply to Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TO SOLICITORS.—Wanted, SITUATION as Bookkeeper or Engrossing Clerk. LEX, HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—A good JUNIOR wanted. B. Way, Pitt-street.

VIOLIN.—Wanted to buy an old one. A. K., 11, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, as an Apprentice to the Waistcoat Making. 48, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Colonnade Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (English), for Grafton. Mrs. Hooker, 56, Essex-street.

WANTED, a second-hand Iron SAFE, best makers. Owen, Brothers, patent locksmiths, 280, George st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Madeira Inn, Strawberry-hill.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL, about 14. Apply Curriers' Arms, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a LAD, or young MAN. H. W. Clark, butcher, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, for a small family. 325, Kent-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply after 9 a.m., 70, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Nurse GIRL, 12 or 14 years. Apply at Picton Arms, Haymarket.

WANTED, KNOWN, ox-cheek soup, joints, entrees, rice pudding, with gingerbeer, 6d. 46, Erskine st.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to wait and make himself useful. American Restaurant, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a young PERSON, accustomed to Tailoring. 217, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to wait at table and be useful in housework. 5, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, to buy Cocoanut HUSKS. J. Lawler, fibre and flax manufacturer, 316, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Apply 370, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make Elastic Side Boots—good workmen. Dolby's London Shoe Warehouse.

WAITRESS, thorough Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants, for Engagement at Mrs. Capps'.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 12, to mind a baby. 2, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong BOY, accustomed to horses, and make himself useful. Beaumont and Waller.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, to assist in housework. 90, Barbarst-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as General Servant; good references. A. B., Pierce, Stanley street.

WANTED, for the country, a lady, about 30, to instruct four boys, the eldest 9 years old. Apply 10 to 1, at 157, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED a smart young WOMAN as general Servant. Apply early 191, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to SELL a Singer's Sewing MACHINE, good order. 209, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Hands to make men's and women's elastic sides, and men's kip boots. Plummer, 153, S. H. St.

WANTED a General SERVANT. Apply after 10 o'clock, 112, Philip-street.

WANTED to SELL and Buy BOOKS and Furniture, Opposite Wesleyan Church, York street.

WANTED, MEN, to make rivet and pegged Boots. Edward Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, a DRAYMAN—a man that understands burting lime. Apply at Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-st.

WANTED, to LEND MONEY on Plate, Watches, Clothing, &c. 279, Sussex-st, near Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good sound Butcher's BLOCK. Apply at 51, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, two sets of Brass WEIGHTS and SCALES. Apply at 51, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply between 9 and 10 this day, to E. Hughes, Francis-street, Newtown.

WANTED, a thorough Cook and Laundress; assistance in laundry; references required. 249, Macquarie-st.

WANTED to BORROW, £25 to £30 on bill of sale over furniture, &c. T. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HORSE-SHOER for the country. Apply John Gribben, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a single MAN, to garden, milk, &c. Apply by letter, A., 511, George-street.

WANTED, to rent or buy, HORSE SPRING CART, and HARNESS, Apply 555 Kent-street.

WANTED to buy, Beche-de mer, old Copper, Brass, lead, iron, and tumbler glass. 26, Harrington-st.

WANTED, by a country Baker, an IMPROVER. Apply E. Jessep, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills

WANTED, by respectable Person, SITUATION as General Servant, 4 years' character. M.C., HERALD

WANTED, for Waverley, a useful, tidy NEEDLE GIRL. Apply 513, George-street.

WANTED, at 11, all PARTIES that agreed for up country work, at Blue Bell, last week.

WANTED, Ten good MEN, for up country work. Blue Bell, Erskine-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, in small family, Protestant. 9, corner Devonshire and Marlborough sts

WANTED, a BOY that is used to the butchering business. Apply G. Harman, 228, Lower George st.

WANTED, a smart, tidy, little GIRL. Apply early at 61, Prince-street.

WANTED, a Female, as General SERVANT. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay. Apply after 8 o'clock

WANTED, a Female COOK, with good references. Apply Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets

WANTED, a smart LAD. Apply 21, Kent-st. North

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply 39 New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs Legge, Huntly Villa, Camden-street, Newtown.

WANTED a RUNNER, one accustomed to the Boots. Apply 96, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a General SMITH. J. Farrelly, Adolphus-street, Balmain. A single man preferred

WANTED, a strong GIRL. Mrs. Smith, Haymarket.

WANTED, MEN to make elastic-side Boots. Keenan, Crown-st., off Liverpool-st. Improvers

WANTED, for the country, two good General SERVANTS, one a Protestant. Registry, 41, Park-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT, 92, Devonshire-street.

WANTED to purchase a small Pony PHAETON George Kiss, 250, Pitt-street.

WANTED a smart BOY. Apply at M'Grath and Punch's, George-street.

WANTED a Milch COW. Price not an object if good. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. Apply to Mr. M'Lean, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; no other need apply. Apply 30, Upper Fort-street

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who can wash and iron. No. 7, Bridge-street, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, by a steady young Man, a SITUATION as BAKER, in town or country; good references given. P. N. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Housekeeper's Situation by a trustworthy Woman, or attend to an invalid lady. References. C., 93, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a first-class Laundress, with good reference, EMPLOYMENT out of town. The Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a WATCHMAKER, to proceed up country; none but a good workman need apply. C. Hafer, 328, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as Cook and Laundress or Housemaid. Good testimonials. M. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by two respectable Sisters, SITUATIONS as Cook and Laundress, and House and Parlour maid